

Bahrain leader leaves for U.K., U.S.

BAHRAIN (R) — Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, the heir-apparent of Bahrain, left Saturday on official visits to Britain and the United States. Sheikh Hamad was accompanied by the foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa. He will discuss bilateral relations and Middle East and Palestinian issues in London and Washington, the official Gulf news agency said. Defence is also likely to be a major topic of Sheikh Hamad's discussions. He is commander-in-chief of Bahrain's armed forces. Bahrain is a member of the newly-created Gulf Cooperation Council, along with Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Defence and internal security are priorities for the council.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Borab explodes near Baalbek Iranians

BEIRUT (R) — A car bomb exploded in front of the headquarters of a contingent of Iranian revolutionary guards in the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek Saturday, Lebanese security sources said. No casualties were reported. More than 300 Iranian volunteers have been based in Baalbek, about 90 kilometres east of Beirut in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, since last summer's Israeli invasion of South Lebanon. Their allies, local Shi'ite Muslim militants opposed to the Beirut government, say they are in Baalbek to instruct the Lebanese in the ways of Iran's Islamic revolution and do not take part in any fighting. The Iranians' headquarters is in a heavily-guarded reverse building decorated with Islamic slogans and banners.

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Sidon Shi'ites protest leader's arrest

SIDON (R) — Shi'ite Muslims in several towns and villages in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon demonstrated Friday in protest against the arrest of one of their leaders by Israeli forces, residents said. The Israelis say they arrested Sheikh Rafeq Harb, spiritual leader of the village of Jibshit, last week because he had links with Palestinian fighters. The residents said Shi'ite leaders in several mosques called for Sheikh Rafeq's release in sermons at the Friday noon prayers. Demonstrations followed as crowds left the mosques. In Jibshit itself, villagers continued a sit-in protest at the local mosque, the residents said.

Soviet aide holds talks in Aden

ADEN (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammad and Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Sergei Gorskoy met Friday night and discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral issues, officials said Saturday. President Mohammad expressed his government's appreciation of Soviet solidarity and aid to South Yemen, the officials said. Mr. Gorskoy, who arrived here earlier this week on an official visit, stressed that the Soviet Union would remain a true friend of South Yemen, they added. The two countries signed a 20-year treaty of friendship in 1979.

Mubarak to begin Far East tour April 1

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will begin a four-day state visit to China on April 1, the first leg of an Asian tour which will also include North Korea, Japan and Indonesia, officials said Saturday. He will leave Peking on April 4 for North Korea, travelling on to Tokyo on April 5. He will stay in Japan until April 9 when he goes on to Indonesia, leaving Jakarta on April 11.

Kuwaiti ruler to visit Oman

KUWAIT (R) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, is to make an official visit to Oman, Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Saturday. Speaking to reporters after talks with Omani Ambassador to Kuwait Said Salem Al Anze, Sheikh Sabah gave no date for the visit.

Benazir Bhutto makes court appearance

KARACHI (R) — Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Pakistan's executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was briefly allowed out of jail Saturday to make a court appearance as a defence witness. Eyewitnesses said Miss Bhutto, 29, who now leads the banned opposition Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), was brought by police into the courtroom by a back door and was under heavy guard. Police kept people away from the court building. She was summoned to appear as a defence witness before a military court in the trial of political dissident Jam Saggi.

Habib carries latest Lebanese proposals to Israel Beirut hopes new ideas will free snagged talks

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib flew to Israel Saturday with new Lebanese ideas which official sources said could free the snagged negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Lebanese officials have not revealed details of what Mr. Habib discussed during his 48-hour visit to Beirut. But state-run Beirut Radio said he was taking a Lebanese response to what it called Israeli conditions imposed on a set of U.S. proposals worked out in Washington earlier this month.

Officials said Mr. Habib headed back to Israel after a morning meeting with President Amin Gemayel. Official sources said they expected the Lebanese position to be debated by the Israeli cabinet at its regular meeting Sunday.

Sources in both Lebanon and Israel say the 12-week-old negotiations on an Israeli withdrawal and future relations are snagged over the future of the Israeli-backed border militia of renegade Maj. Saad Haddad.

Israel, which says the largely untrained Lebanese army cannot be trusted to protect its northern border, is demanding agreement on "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon before pulling out its army which invaded in June last year.

Lebanese newspapers reported that Israel has repeated its position that Maj. Haddad and his men must play a major role in border "security".

The independent newspaper An Nahar said the Israelis also renewed a demand that Israeli troops patrol a proposed 45 kilometre-wide security zone along the border.

The positions were put at the 24th meeting of Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. representatives Friday in Netanya, the reports said.

Both demands are unacceptable to the Beirut government, which is demanding full sovereignty over the whole of Lebanon. It officially views Maj. Haddad, who broke away from the regular Lebanese army in the 1975-76 civil war, as a deserter. It is willing to see his men join the army individually but not as a body.

A Lebanese official told reporters Friday night that the response carried by Mr. Habib could speed up the slow-moving negotiations.

But the official gave no indication that Lebanon was mod-

erating its demand for full sovereignty to hasten an agreement, saying there was no hurry and "we are obliged to wait until we get what we want."

At the centre of Mr. Habib's current mission is a set of U.S. proposals worked out in Washington during visits there by the Israeli and Lebanese foreign ministers for separate talks with U.S. officials earlier this month.

The proposals are reported to call for a Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. commission to supervise border security—a compromise welcomed by Lebanon as it apparently excludes the presence of Israeli troops on Lebanese soil.

But the proposals have not been fully accepted by Israel. Lebanese official sources say the Israelis have added conditions to the proposals, including a role for Maj. Haddad.

The United States, which is pressing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian—from Lebanon, is backing Lebanon's demand for full sovereignty.

The Syrians, who entered Lebanon in 1976 to end the civil war and who now control the north and east, have indicated they will pull out only if all the Israelis leave.

Because of the Syrian stand, the Habib mission has focused on reaching agreement on an Israeli withdrawal as a first step towards a three-way pullout.

'Frenchmen will not forgive Mitterrand if hard-hitting austerity measures fail'

PARIS (R) — As France absorbed the implications of the government's new austerity measures Saturday, commentators said the country's Socialist leadership could not afford to fail in its attempt to shore up the battered economy.

Faced with spending limits on travel abroad, an increase in the cost of wine, whisky and cigarettes, new taxes and higher public utility charges, thousands of anxious French people telephoned travel agencies and television stations for advice.

The pro-government daily Le Matin said the sacrifices being asked were as great as the economic problems they were designed to overcome, and the French would not forgive President Francois Mitterrand's administration if they were inflicted in vain.

"It is clear that this time the government of (Prime Minister Pierre) Mauroy does not have the right to fail," it said in an editorial.

President Mitterrand prefaced the tough new package with a solemn television address on Wednesday night calling for national mobilisation to close the country's yawning trade deficit and reduce inflation.

The measures announced Friday, including a compulsory three-year loan to the state by wage-earners, were harsher than most French people had expected, especially after the president's indication that there would not be any new austerity but simply changes to meet "the rigour of the times."

"The plan adopted yesterday... hits very hard," said the left-wing

newspaper Liberation. "If it does not work, then it will be hopeless."

The package, described by some commentators as draconian and "a bitter potion," was compared by others with the tough anti-inflationary monetarist policies pursued by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Reaction from the opposition was hostile or sceptical. "Instead of trusting in French people's sense of effort and responsibility, the government is imposing a lower standard of living on them in an authoritarian way," said Bernard Pons, secretary-general of the Gaullist RPR Party.

Raymond Barre, former prime minister under President Giscard d'Estaing and a respected economist, said the government had been obliged to take the action

to continue the detente policies he pursued in a left-liberal government in the 1970s.

West Germany's newly-elected parliament meets for the first time on Tuesday to confirm Mr. Kohl as chancellor.

The three coalition party leaders are scheduled to meet before the government presents its programme on May 4 to thrash out foreign policy differences.

Kohl exudes confidence of running W. Germany, page 8

Strauss urges tough Bonn stand against Soviet Union

BONN (R) — Right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss said Saturday that West Germany should take a tougher line on the Soviet Union and avoid future large-scale trade deals such as the controversial Siberian gas pipeline project.

Mr. Strauss, head of the Christian Social Union, told the newspaper Bild am Sonntag he would play a strong role in Bonn politics, despite his recent refusal of a cabinet post.

He said that all important policy decisions would be agreed at regular meetings between himself,

Christian Democratic Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Liberal Free Democratic Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Relations with Eastern Europe would remain his chief interest in foreign affairs.

"There should be no dramatic steps with regard to Moscow but an unambiguously firm position, which will make such lone ventures as the Siberian gas pipeline deal impossible," he said.

The role of West German companies in the East-West project to bring 32 billion cubic metres of Siberian gas a year to Western

Europe was opposed by U.S. leaders, who believe that Bonn could become too dependent on Moscow for fuel.

Construction of the gas pipeline, which uses West German pipes and compressors, began last year despite U.S. embargoes designed to thwart the project. The sanctions have since been lifted.

Mr. Strauss' ideas on relations with the Soviet Union are likely to be resisted by Mr. Genscher, who withstood an attempt by the Bavarian premier to unseat him after national elections this month.

Mr. Genscher has said he wants



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived Saturday with a message from King Fahd (Petra photo)

Saud delivers Fahd message to Hussein

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia dealing with the situation in the Arab region and current developments in the Middle East, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The message was delivered to

King Hussein by Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal who arrived in Amman Saturday.

The message comes in the course of consultations and the exchange of views between Jordan and Saudi Arabia, Petra said.

Civil defence director warns against swimming

AMMAN (Petra) — Four people drowned and three others rescued in the past two days as they were trying to swim in dams, pools of rain water and streams around the country, Civil Defence Director Khalid Tarawneh said Saturday.

Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said that the collected water is not suitable for swimming due to the presence of considerable quantities of sand, rocks and earth carried by streams to the lakes.

He appealed to the Natural Resources Authority, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to put up posters warning people against swimming in these pools.

He also appealed to concerned authorities to fence off these dangerous places to prevent the public from reaching them.

The Civil Defence Department has a limited number of divers who could come to the rescue of drowning people and these are located in a number of regions, but as a rule civil defence men receive notification of such cases very late and all they can do is to pull out dead bodies out of the sediments, Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said.

Ex-Italian king bequeaths Shroud of Turin to Pope

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican confirmed Saturday that ex-King Umberto of Italy, who died in Geneva eight days ago, had left the Holy Shroud of Turin to the Pope.

The shroud, revered by millions as the winding sheet which wrapped the body of Christ after the crucifixion, is kept in Turin Cathedral but has belonged to the royal house of Savoy for centuries.

A spokesman for the family of ex-King Umberto said in Geneva Friday that it was the wish of his

heir Vittorio Emanuele that the bequest should be made known at the beginning of what the Pope has designated holy year.

The Vatican spokesman would not say whether there were any plans to move the shroud.

The relic, which bears a photographic image of a long-haired and bearded man, has puzzled scientists for years. And most experts agree the shroud is almost 2,000 years old but are still baffled by how the image was formed on the cloth.

Hurd holds talks with Kuwait leaders

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah had talks Saturday with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

Sheikh Sabah told reporters the talks centred on bilateral relations and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

The British minister is on a four-nation tour of the Middle East. He also met Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah and the ministers of oil, defence and cabinet affairs. He will meet Finance Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad on Sunday.

Mr. Hurd told reporters he had also briefed Sheikh Sabah on the results of last week's visit to London of a seven-man Arab League mission led by King Hussein.

The visit, to explain an Arab Middle East peace plan, had been postponed following British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to receive an official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a member of the mission.

British relations with the Arab World were soured when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher originally refused to receive the mission.

British Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson put off a visit to Kuwait last December because of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil crisis.

King, Qasem confer with Soviet official

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday conferred with the visiting head of the Near East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Oleg Grenevsky, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Mr. Grenevsky, who is accompanied by a senior official from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, also met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishanov attended the meetings. Mr. Qasem briefed the Soviet

envoy on the current situation in the Middle East and Arab efforts to achieve a just solution to the Palestine problem based on United Nations resolutions, Petra said.

The news agency also said that Mr. Qasem gave a detailed explanation of Jordan's stand towards the Palestine problem and the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit last September.

Mr. Grenevsky, who arrived earlier Saturday, is scheduled to leave Jordan Sunday.

'U.S. policies block Mideast settlement,' PLO leader asserts

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A recent meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee was highly critical of American policies "which block a comprehensive settlement" for the Middle East conflict, a senior PLO official said here Saturday.

Abdul Rahim Ahmad, who is in Amman after attending the committee meeting held in Tunis last week, said that "despite the bitter experience which the PLO had with the American administration, particularly in Lebanon, the resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algiers have kept the door wide open to any political settlement which fulfils the aspirations of the Palestinians to statehood and self-determination."

The PLO, Mr. Ahmad said, was hoping that the U.S. will adopt "more serious and sincere political moves towards finding a just and durable solution" for the Middle East conflict. "However, the American administration kept itself hostage to its own narrow interests in the area, ignoring Arab aspirations which were expressed in the peace plan adopted at last September's Arab summit in Fez," he said.

The PLO "responded positively" to these aspirations and endorsed the Arab peace plan, "because it believed that this step will be welcomed by all peace-loving parties," the PLO Executive Committee member added. "But, the American administration did not take any practical steps further than the Reagan plan announced last September."

"The PLO rejects any initiative that infringes upon the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including the right to an independent Palestinian state and the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinian people," Mr. Ahmad added.

Mr. Ahmad, a member of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee formed last November, said the PLO Executive Committee meeting in Tunis reaffirmed support for the ongoing dialogue between Jordan and PLO. "Jordanian-Palestinian relations constitute the basis for any future political moves in efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem," Mr. Ahmad said.

"Any attempt to cast suspicion over this relationship serves only the interests of those who conspire against the Palestinian people and inflicts damage on the Arab struggle for unity in general," he said.

Mr. Ahmad reiterated the PLO position that Egypt should return to the Arab World "entangling itself from the chains imposed on it by the Camp David accords."

The Palestinian leader, who had told the Jordan Times before leaving for Tunis to attend the committee meetings, said the meeting would issue a memorandum on the PNC resolutions. However, the final statement issued by the Tunis meeting did not mention such a memorandum because "the committee was not able to prepare it because of limitations of time," Mr. Ahmad concluded.

Egypt: Israeli intransigence undermined Camp David pact

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, commenting on Saturday's fourth anniversary of its U.S.-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel, said the pact had failed to bring a comprehensive Middle East settlement because of Israeli intransigence.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told reporters lasting peace in the region had not been achieved because of Israel's "intransigence and its desire to annex the West Bank and Gaza."

The "peace process" initiated by the 1979 treaty had been jeopardised because of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June and its annexation of East Jerusalem and

the Golan Heights, Dr. Ghali said. Egypt has bitterly criticised the Israeli actions and recalled its ambassador from Israel following the invasion of Lebanon.

Cairo says the ambassador will not return to his post unless Israel pulls out of Lebanon.

Dr. Ghali said the treaty had achieved its primary goal of returning Sinai to Egypt last year, ending the Israeli occupation which began in 1967.

But Egypt and Israel are still in dispute over the ownership of the tiny Sinai strip of Taba. They failed to settle the issue at protracted talks and Cairo favours international arbitration.

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FEATURES

4-page U.N. pamphlet aims to confront criticism on big spending

U.S. spends 6 times more on petfood than total U.N. expenditure

By Anthony Goodman
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations, under fire for its alleged lavish spending and overpayment of staff, has issued a four-page pamphlet aimed at improving its image.

The publication, written in question-and-answer form, is designed to clear up what it calls "some commonly held misconceptions" about U.N. finances, salaries and staff.

It is part of continuing effort by the 157-member organisation to burnish what it feels has become a tarnished image, particularly in the U.S. and other Western nations.

Comparing the 1981 regular U.N. budget of \$683 million with the expenditure of other bodies, it says: "To take one example, the budget for the New York City police department is larger than the U.N. regular budget. And the money the world spends on arms in a single year would pay for the entire U.N. system for well over a century."

The pamphlet quotes a Swedish ambassador as having said "it would take no more than the price of seven new strategic bombers to finance the U.N. regular budget."

He also noted that spending on dog and cat food in United States supermarkets in 1979 was some

\$3.2 billion — more than six times the annual expenditure of the United Nations.

The document added that the world body's regular budget increased between 1978 and 1981 by about 37 per cent.

This was said to compare with government spending increases during the same period ranging from 17 per cent in the Soviet Union to about 50 per cent in the United States and 91 per cent in Italy.

Although the United States is the largest contributor to U.N. funds providing 25 per cent of the total — the Soviet Union comes next with 10.54 per cent — figures are cited to show that other countries dig deeper into their pockets.

On the basis of per capita contributions to the entire U.N. system, which totalled some \$3.8 billion in 1980 including the specialised agencies and voluntary programmes, the list is headed by Norway.

According to this reckoning it gave \$39 for each of its citizens even though Norway is assessed only 0.51 per cent of the regular U.N. budget.

By the same token the United States per capita contribution amounted to only \$4.1, while each Soviet citizen chipped in just 60 cents.

Restoring to even more complex calculations, the pamphlet shows that if each country's per capita contribution is expressed as a proportion of its per capita income, the people of Djibouti made the biggest financial sacrifice.

By this count each inhabitant of the impoverished African nation, which pays a mere 0.01 per cent of the U.N.'s regular budget, contributed in 1980 the equivalent of 0.636 per cent of his income.

The rate for each United States citizen worked out at only 0.039 per cent.

On the question of the salaries of the more than 23,000 worldwide U.N. staff, it says the General Assembly decided long ago to use as a basis for comparison the best-paid national civil service — that of the United States.

This idea was accepted by the League of Nations in the 1920s the document adds.

"Since then, no better alternative has been discovered despite much discussion. The fact is that the United Nations, like any other employer, must compete in the open market for its personnel."

"If the nationals of some countries could receive higher pay working for their own governments, what incentive would they have to leave home and serve with the United Nations?" it asks.

In fact it says U.N. salaries are at present about 18 per cent higher than the United States civil service scale since more than 85 per cent of U.N. professional staff work outside their own countries

and incur extra expenses as a result.

"This factor is recognised by the foreign services of all governments, which pay their personnel sent abroad up to twice as much as they receive when stationed at home."

Refuting a widely-held belief that U.N. staff do not pay taxes, the document stresses: "They certainly do."

They are subject to a "staff assessment" based on the income taxes that a United States citizen would pay. This money is credited to U.N. member states in proportion to their share of the regular U.N. budget.

"And except for a handful of

top officials who have diplomatic status — numbering about 30 in New York — all United Nations employees pay sales taxes just like anyone else," the pamphlet adds.

Regarding selection of U.N. staff, it explains that about 3,000 of the 15,000 posts in the central secretariat are subject to geographical distribution. A "desirable range" of posts is calculated for each country based on such factors as the size of its contribution to the budget and its population.

In hiring staff, the U.N. pays special attention to those applicants whose countries are insufficiently represented, "but the principal determinant is competence," it says.

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ME NEWS

Stock market chiefs start 3-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh Saturday opened in Amman a three-day meeting of the Arab Stock Market Federation.

During his opening speech he stressed the great hopes which the Arab World attaches to Arab economic integration which, he said, "cannot be achieved unless the Arab states launch financial cooperation to bolster economic ties and help implement development projects."

Referring to Jordan's economy, the minister said it is based on free enterprise, the exercising of free economic activities and the participation by both the public and private sectors in projects in the national interest.

"Jordanian legislation has been enacted to encourage investment and savings while offering flexibility in the flow of foreign currency, tax exemptions and facilities offered to investors in Jordanian projects," the minister said.

He said financial markets play a leading role in "pooling people's savings and guiding them through impeding investment in the Arab World. Arab development projects." The minister called on Arab states to introduce measures that would facilitate investment in Arab financial projects by Arab nationals.

He also expressed hope that the federation's conference will arrive at decisions and resolutions that will help to overcome difficulties investment in the Arab World.

Also addressing the opening session was Dr. Hashem Al Sabbagh, Amman Financial Market's director-general who outlined the federation's role in promoting the activities of the Arab financial markets. Dr. Sabbagh, who is chairman of the Arab Stock Market Federation, called for more freedom in stock dealings in the Arab World.

Mr. Suleiman Al Muziri, who represents the Arab League Secretariat, made a speech thanking Jordan for hosting the federation's conference. He also outlined the federation's role in promoting the inter-Arab economy and pointed out that the flow of currencies and the poor trade exchange facilities among Arab countries were due mainly to the poor performance of the existing Arab financial markets.

Other speakers at the opening session included Izzeddin Bayo from the financial market of Tunisia and Mohammad Tabbarsa from the Beirut Stock Exchange. The delegates will review a plan to be implemented by the Arab federation in the current year and the acceptance of Sudan and Kuwait as new federation members.

Hassan inaugurates EEC Spring Festival today

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will inaugurate Sunday the European Community Spring Festival, scheduled to be held in Amman until April 21, which is being organized by the European Economic Community (EEC).

On Friday the Vice-President of the EEC Commission, Mr. Lorenzo Natali, arrived in Amman to take part in the inauguration ceremony of the festival which is being held outside Europe for the first time.

The proceeds of the spring festival will be used to set up the fund for the Jordanian Olympic team to enable the athletes to take part in the 1984 games.

The community's main reason for holding this festival in Jordan is to strengthen the cultural and technical relationship between Jordan and Europe.

A variety of cultural events will be presented by the EEC and six of its 10 member countries. These will include stage and sports events as well as exhibitions.

Stage events

The stage events will include the young soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra, which consists of the best soloists from the musical academies of Europe. The orchestra, which totals 30 musicians, will begin its first performance Tuesday March 29 as the first event of the spring festival.

During the festival another orchestra from West Germany, the

Langehagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra, will give a number of performances. This orchestra, which consists of 60 musicians, will play brass Band music and a very wide programme of light music.

The stage events will also include performances by Frank Patterson, who is considered Ireland's greatest tenor, Magna Carta, the famous rock group from the United Kingdom, Erik Berchot, a young French pianist who won the Chopin Prize in 1980, Maestro Gasbarro, one of Italy's most distinguished guitar virtuosos, Fray-Tiepold-Gertu, a German jazz trio, the Northern Black Light Theatre from Britain and the Parthenon Folklore Group, consisting of 18 dancers and musicians, which will portray the Greek musical tradition.

Another stage event will be an Italian film, L'Innocente, which is considered to be a masterpiece by the director Luchino Visconti.

Painting exhibitions

There will be five exhibitions of paintings and pictures, including 29 unique models constructed from designs found among Leonardo da Vinci's "engineering" sketches. These exhibitions will be open to the public from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. everyday running from March 29 until April 21.

The sports events will include a team of fencers from the French army giving exhibition performances, and two soccer teams from Ireland and Italy who will play Jordanian teams during the festival.



The signing ceremony which awarded a JD 6.7 million contract to build an eight-storey extension to the University of Jordan hospital (Petra photo).

Inter-Arab medical education conference convened on campus

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day conference on the teaching of medicine and related subjects at Arab medical colleges opened at the University of Jordan Saturday.

Delegates from seven Arab countries including Jordan will discuss working papers and review research projects dealing with the teaching of medicine, the role of pharmacists in medical education and the recruitment of staff to teach basic medical sciences in the Arab World. The subjects to be reviewed also include the teaching of paediatrics at Syrian medical schools.

University of Jordan's President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened the conference with a speech outlining the importance of building bridges between the universities, which train and turn out doctors, and the ministries of health which usually employs them.

He also stressed the need for qualified doctors to work in rural and badia regions by informing graduates about the daily social and economic life of people inhabiting villages and rural regions.

Also addressing the conference was the University of Jordan's dean of the faculty of medicine Dr. Abdul Latif Al Badri who said that the teaching of medicine at the University of Jordan has advanced beyond the limits of traditional methods and subjects. Students now attend seminars and discussion groups, and make regular trips to visit patients, he said.

Linking research with teaching in the medical field opens new avenues in university teaching, which can only lead to coordination with other universities to benefit from each others' experiences, Dr. Badri said.

Dr. Safwan Al Tal, deputy secretary-general of the Union of Arab Universities (UAAU) which organised the conference, made a speech outlining the role of the union in holding scientific seminars at the national level. In his speech he referred to the contributions of Arab and Muslim doctors to medicine.

In the first session Dr. Mohammad Suleiman, from the University of Jordan, submitted a paper on the effect of different dialects and languages used in Arab medical schools. Another paper submitted by Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin dealt with the role of the pharmacist in basic medical sciences.

Delegates attending the conference represent Libya, Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, North Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

European commission V-P meets Abu Odeh

AMMAN (J.T.) — Vice-President of the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) Lorenzo Natali held talks here Saturday with Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. They reviewed ways of further strengthening ties between the EEC and Jordan, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Natali, who arrived here Friday for a four-day visit to Jordan, voiced Europe's keenness to maintain strong relations with Jordan to promote the cause of peace, stability and progress in the Arab region, Petra said.

During the meeting Mr. Abu Odeh stressed the importance of Europe's efforts in promoting the development of the Middle East, and referred with deep satisfaction to the European Community Spring Festival opening Sunday in Amman.

During his stay here, Mr. Natali will participate along with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in the inauguration of the festival.

Baddawi exhibition fulfils promise of his early work

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The work of Youssef Baddawi first came to attention over three years ago when a small blue print hung low on the wall of the Goethe Institute gallery. It easily surpassed all that hung around it in terms of technique, colour, form and pure aesthetic appeal. That memorable little picture formed part of an exhibition of the work of the students of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts, where Baddawi received a brief grounding in art from teacher and artist Hafiz Khassiss. Since then, influenced by an uneasy mixture of the Baroque art of Rembrandt and the expressionism of Kokoscha as well as by the Jordanian artists Yasser Duweik and Azziz Amours, Baddawi has struggled along alone. Although hints of that early promise were still to be found at the rather halting and confused exhibition Baddawi held 18 months ago at the Holiday Inn, it was not until this latest exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery that we saw what Baddawi was really capable of and what we can expect from him in the future.

A few of the paintings, like "The Camel" probably made before Baddawi got into his present confident stride of applying bold strokes of rich colour, detract slightly from the overall standard of the exhibition. But only slightly for one passes them by quickly to hurry onto one of his excellent souk scenes. In the blocks of deep creamy colours, which Baddawi

has developed into his own style, he catches by highlights and shadows the traditionally dressed women laden with their goods. He also captures the steep and narrow stairs, curved and worn by years of use, as well as such fine details as the thick tail of hair hanging down the little girl's back. But above all Baddawi has caught the light as it falls on the pale canopies and roofs, on the blurred and featureless faces below the white scarves which throw the radiance out of the picture. Although very abstracted, these scenes exude such an authentic sense of place that you know they have been drawn from life. Baddawi has seen and lived these events and is able to reproduce them in a way that no

erally make up Baddawi's palette, although his Aqaba paintings are brighter and bolder—where for example an orange sea, pierced by deep reflections of subtle blues and reds sways under an orange sky. The most attractive colours however are found in "Under the Umbrella". More impressionistic than the others, this gentle picture is full of the bright blue of a clear summer sky which is reflected (perhaps a little too intensely) in the water. The figures, sitting in silent communion give the painting its sense of peace.

Along with the self portrait, which is full of bold strokes of daring colours that work well together, Baddawi's abstract work is also interesting. This angle of his art however needs more work as Baddawi is capable of producing fresher and more original abstract pieces.

It is a pleasure to see how this young artist has developed and this present exhibition, while representing a good body of work in itself, reveals Baddawi to be an artist with a great deal of potential. Already he shows himself to be technically very proficient and with his sensitivity for colour and composition and his keen eye for the life around him we can look forward to some exciting and valid art in the future. Well framed, these paintings range in price from JD 100-JD 400. The exhibition runs until March 27.

Meanwhile, the French Cultural Centre continues its busy season of events with an exhibition of landscapes by Nicole Massin. Flown in especially from Paris, where she lives and works, these watercolours and gouaches reflect the impressions the artist gained while holidaying in the south and south-west of France. Although Mme. Massin has painted for most of her life it was not until 1974 that she held her first solo exhibition on the Rive Gauche. Since then she has held several more and this exhibit here in Amman will be her seventh.



One of the works by Youssef Baddawi currently being exhibited at the Alia Art Gallery (Jordan Times photo)

On looking through the vast number of paintings (although the hall is quite large and the size of the paintings relatively small a few of the 83 paintings could have safely been omitted as several are very similar and others are not quite of the same standard) it quickly becomes clear that Mme. Massin comes into her own when painting stormy skies filled with ominous black clouds and wide sluggish rivers, on whose marshy shores grow the truncated willows and thick clumps of spiky marsh grass. Full of atmosphere, these small brooding watercolours catch the stillness before the oncoming onslaught of thunder and rain in soft and unusual pinks, purples and greens.

The feeling of emptiness is even more potent Mme. Massin's gouaches, particularly those which utilise the many subtle tones of one colour. In "Oyster Beds" the

grey-green sky gently melts into a sea of similar shades, which is as still and flat as a mild pond. The small white house — the only patch of light in the fading twilight—emphasises the almost tangible calm and stillness.

Another interesting piece is "Infinity" which depicts the lavender fields of Provence. For a few days each year the whole landscape turns purple and Mme. Massin has managed to capture in subtle tones the endless rows of lavender which create a deep perspective leading the eye into the picture and into the pale and distant hills.

While this is a pleasing exhibition, certain technical weaknesses in dealing with detail give some of Mme. Massin's work a slightly amateur feel.

All the work is for sale, prices ranging from JD 20 - JD 100. The exhibition continues until April 7.

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Where are the others?

OUR friends in the West are at it again. If you read the western media these days, you would think that the future of much of the globe east of the Mississippi River depended on whether or not an upcoming meeting between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships results in moves to advance peace in the Middle East. More specifically, our western friends, in government as well as in the media, are focusing increasing attention on whether or not, as they like to put it, His Majesty King Hussein will "step forward" and join Middle East peace efforts both on behalf of Jordan and the Palestinians. It is not the first time our friends in the West are, as they say in the westernmost reaches of the West, widely off base.

This inordinate focus on Jordan is becoming something of a dreary re-run of a poor grade movie that was screened and shouted down several times before. It's easy, if you bear on your shoulders the moral deficiencies that are the trademark of western politicians, to put the onus for peace-making on Jordan and the Palestinians. After all, when Israel has either attacked, occupied, bombed or buzzed every one of its Arab neighbours, using the ammunition, cash and political protection of the major western powers, it is naturally the responsibility of Jordan and the Palestinians to make the unilateral concessions and step in line with the would-be peace-makers from the West—according to the western view of how the world works. Of course, these same principles never apply to conflict-resolution when the western powers themselves are involved. These are special rules for a special situation.

It seems to us that the Palestinians and the Jordanians and the rest of the Arabs have made considerable progress on the path that the West has been paving with promises during the past several years. The Arab commitment to a negotiated settlement with Israel is clear. Our acceptance in principle of a two-state solution, incorporating an Israeli and a Palestinian state, has been made equally clear. But where is the reciprocal Israeli commitment to peaceful coexistence? And where, most importantly for those who expect history to be changed next week, is the reciprocal commitment of those would-be western mediators who talk so eloquently of peace but sit so firmly on their hands when the challenge of peace-making is thrown back in their face?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. failures continue to mount

THE twenty-fourth round of talks between the Israelis and the Lebanese ended fruitlessly in Natania. Next Thursday has been set aside for the next round in the Lebanese town of Khalsat. Meanwhile, U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib has arrived in Beirut for talks with the Lebanese president and foreign minister.

The Americans had pledged to come to an agreement with the Israelis before the end of last year. The end of last February was also given by the Americans as a deadline for this process, but nothing has materialised and the Israelis seem to enjoy the shade of the American political umbrella to further their expansionist aims more than ever. Moreover, the Israelis have the audacity to say that they are growing impatient with the Lebanese hard-line stand on the talks.

The seeking of a settlement to the Palestinian problem had been linked by the Americans with an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, an issue which the U.S. had expressed a real urgency to solve. The Lebanese crisis has tested American credibility quite sufficiently to rule out any imminent possibility of a serious American effort at solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has become obvious that the U.S. are engaged in a game of tactics aimed at promoting Arab fantasies, while throughout going no further than their own selfish interests. U.S. "inability" to reconstitute the components of the Middle East situation in favour of peace is really quite disheartening.

Al Dustour: U.S. double talk continues

THE gap between American talk about its international responsibilities on the one hand, and the U.S.'s actual policy in the world arena on the other can not be easily bridged. The general concept of freedom and justice, whose essence can not change for geopolitical reasons, in Poland and the Falklands have a different meaning, according to the American dictionary, from those applied in Lebanon or the occupied Arab territories. Human rights also are not subject to the same criterion in the American book. Such duality is rather distasteful to most people on our globe, thus it is only U.S. credibility as a superpower that suffers more through such gimmicks.

The recent statement of the U.S. foreign office spokesman has said that his country is not happy with Israel's condition for a withdrawal from Lebanon. Such a way of expressing American might as a superpower is next to ridiculous. The leading power of the free world, and the main custodian of Israel, has the ability to and indeed must start speaking a different language if it is interested in being listened to. Israel has consistently been fighting with American arms, American money and under American diplomatic protection; what sense is their if the high sounding talk of freedom is an exclusive blessing that the U.S. bestows on those that serve her best?

Sawt Al Shaab: Arabs give only words

ARAB differences have regrettably proved to be more effective than their common feelings and national yearnings. Against a background of common sufferings and aspirations for unity, practical contradictions of interests among the individual Arab countries and groups have invariably impeded all efforts at defending common interests and the national well-being.

Regardless of this burning emotion, our Iraqi brethren are practically left to defend Iraqi and Arab interests single-handed. The Lebanese people are left to the mercy of Israel's main ally to restore their rights and free their land. Finally, the Palestinian people have been rendered only verbal support while they in practice face the Israeli war-lord and their occupationist practices unaided.

Even the peace plan adopted unanimously by the Fez summit conference was left to sporadic diplomatic campaigning, championed by the Arab League committee's visits to major world capitals. No other efforts were made by the Arab states, while it is only natural that purely diplomatic moves can only give rise to verbal diplomatic support. The Fez peace drive has almost consumed all the fuel in its engine. It is time to seek new ways for making things work more effectively.

The Kahan commission and international law

By Franklin P. Lamb

Last month's report of the Kahan commission of inquiry into the 16-18 September massacre at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in west Beirut, while finding "indirect" Israeli responsibility for this slaughter, reached some conclusions which do not appear to be supported either by the applicable international legal rules or by the evidence available to date. Some of these conclusions warrant comment.

1. The commission states that it does not determine "from a legal perspective" that west Beirut was territory occupied by Israel "at the time of the events". This view, which is consistent with the Begin government's positions that Israel does not have the status of an occupying power in Lebanon or on the West Bank and Gaza is completely contrary to virtually unanimous international legal opinion. This holds that Israel indeed had become the occupying power of west Beirut from the date of its entry on Sept. 15. At that time, Israel acquired the duties and responsibilities which, under international law, accompany occupying power status and it retained them until Sept. 26 when the multinational force took control of the area.

2. The commission speaks of the PLO combatants as "terrorists" (p.56). It thus appears to accede to the Israeli government's use of this term as a political label which for many years has constituted Israeli government propaganda aimed at manipulating public opinion and disparaging the Palestinian national liberation movement, both within and outside Israel. "Terrorism" is an empty concept, devoid of accepted international legal meaning or objective political content. As Professor Francis Boyle has pointed out: "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." The massacres at Deir Yassin and Obya, as well as at Sabra and Shatila, are considered by many to be acts of "terrorism", and the commission's use of the term for PLO fighters raises doubts about its objectivity.

3. The commission states

(p.60): "We assert that the atrocities in the refugee camps were perpetrated by members of the Phalangists, and that no direct responsibility devolves upon Israel or upon those who acted on its behalf." This conclusion is not supported by the evidence which strongly suggests killer units inside the camps were acting on Israel's behalf. Moreover, Israel's responsibility does not end if the evidence shows that its own troops did not directly commit the massacre. Its responsibility is based on the fact that those who did commit it, certainly the Phalangists and perhaps others, were under the direction and control of Israeli authorities.

Israel's primary responsibilities derived from its status as the occupying power of much of Lebanon and of west Beirut during time of the massacre, and the fact of its involvement and coordinative role with those who actually conducted the killing. This legal conclusion was acknowledged by President Reagan in his statement of Sept. 18, 1982. While I do not assert that Israeli soldiers were inside the camps aiding in the massacre, the commission is not persuasive on this point as it has not released the testimony of witnesses who may have had eye-witness knowledge of exactly which forces were in the camps during the massacres. The commission explicated satisfactorily how an Israeli soldier's identity card and dog-tag came to be found inside Sabra camp but, contrary to what it implies, this does not settle the question of whether other Israeli soldiers were inside the camp during the massacres.

Unanswered questions

An international commission, headed by Mr. Sean McBride, which inquired into reported violations of international law by Israel during the invasion of Lebanon (MEI 193), indicates that conclusive evidence is not yet available to substantiate the one way or the other assertions that Israeli troops were inside the camps during the massacre. McBride notes certain unanswered questions on this subject, including the fact that

an Israeli officer gave, in Hebrew, a written safe conduct pass for the doctors returning to Gaza hospital on Sept. 18. In addition, this commission reports that: "Two bulldozers with Hebrew markings on their sides were identified as being in the camps," bulldozing houses and covering bodies.

Perhaps most significant, according to McBride, is the fact that: "Israeli soldiers seemed to be operating under orders not to allow any inhabitants of the camps to escape, despite Israeli awareness that civilians were being killed in large numbers and that a massacre of some sort was underway. Whether such a form of involvement should be considered direct or indirect is merely a matter of semantics." McBride concluded that "these actions contributed to the atmosphere of terror associated with the massacre, and kept people inside the camps—and this has in no sense been repudiated by either Israeli military or political leaders". In addition, new evidence is surfacing on this point. In a report in Der Spiegel on Feb. 21, Phalangists, who admitted participation in the massacre, stated that 10 Israeli soldiers were with them during the massacres. Moreover, Newsweek magazine (Feb. 27) reports that the Mossad (Israeli intelligence) had direct prior knowledge of Phalangist plans for a massacre at Mieh-Mieh camp as well as indications of Phalangist intentions at Sabra-Shatila. It may be that the Kahan commission will wish to revise its conclusion on this question.

4. The Kahan commission, while holding Israel's defence minister, Ariel Sharon, personally responsible for the massacres at Sabra and Shatila, states (p.71): "We do not believe that responsibility is to be imputed to the defence minister for not ordering the removal of the Phalangists from the camps when the first report reached him about the acts of killing being committed there." It goes on to explain that this is because Sharon relied on the assurances from the chief-of-staff, General Eitan, that all was well in the camps. In this matter the commission errs, as it failed to

apply the appropriate standard of international law. International law required Sharon, upon learning of the killing of civilians, to have made an immediate investigation of conditions inside the camps, to have stopped the massacre and to have divested those responsible.

The Kahan commission states that Sharon "had no duty to order additional steps to be taken, or to have the departure time (of the killer militias) moved up, a step which was of doubtful feasibility". However it does not explain why this required action of Sharon was not feasible, and, indeed, there is nothing in the evidence which would excuse Sharon from his responsibility of immediately investigating and ordering a cessation of any crimes that were being conducted in territory occupied by the Israeli military, including the refugee camps.

U.S. liability

5. The commission implies (p.56) that the United States may have liability for the massacre because it did not send the Lebanese army into the camps. This assertion has no juridical basis whatsoever, because it was not the U.S. that was the occupying power, but Israel. Indeed, the evidence makes plain that Morris Draper, special American envoy to Lebanon, urged Israel not to invade west Beirut, and not to send the Phalangists into the camps. And on learning of the massacres on the morning of Sept. 18, Draper cabled Sharon as follows:

You must stop the massacres. They are obscene. I have an officer in the camp counting the bodies. You ought to be ashamed. The situation is rotten and terrible. They are killing the children. You are in absolute control of the area, and therefore responsible for that area.

While the U.S. has some degree of international legal responsibility based on its guarantees of the safety of the civilian population in the camps, its responsibility is not that which is suggested by the Kahan commission.

6. Among specific assertions by the commission which appear to

have little, if any, factual support from the evidence, is the following:

...events in the camps, in the area where the Phalangists entered, were not visible from the roof of the forward command post. It has also been made clear that no sounds from which it could be inferred that a massacre was being perpetrated in the camps reached that place. It is true that certain reports did reach officers at the forward post... But from the roof of the forward command post, they neither saw the actions of the Phalangists nor heard any sounds indicating that a massacre was in progress. (p. 52).

This conclusion has been contradicted by numerous eye-witnesses, including several Israeli soldiers present at the observation post. Israeli soldiers were seen looking into the camp with high-powered telescopes during the day and with infra-red binoculars at night. Indeed, Sharon, in Jerusalem, stated that he could see, "with my naked eye", into the camps. In fact, the observation post is located a mere 100 yards from Shatila camp, and only about 400 yards from the centre of the massacre there at Shatila. I visited the observation post on Jan 17 and stood where the Israeli observers stood, which the commission members did not do. I not only could see well into the camps, but also could easily hear the sounds of children playing in various parts of the camps, including around one of the mass graves which was located near the centre of one of the main massacre areas. The commission's assertion that neither sights nor sounds from the camp reached the observation point is very puzzling, because there seems to be no evidence to support it.

7. The commission goes to fairly great lengths to make findings which suggest "nonfeasance" on the part of Israeli officials concerning the massacre, rather than strong cases of "misfeasance" and "malfeasance" deducible from the facts. For example, it discusses General Eitan's conduct of praising the Phalangists for their "operation" in the camps rather than demanding to know exactly what was going on there after he

had been advised of massacre by Israeli Generals Yaron and Drori. Even the published evidence leads to the conclusion that Eitan was a conspirator in the massacre and was satisfied with the Phalangist conduct which had been reported to him.

Eitan's reaction evinces a predilection to have the Phalangists stay in the camps; he overruled the earlier decision to stop the "operation" and extended it for 13 hours, the period during which the greatest slaughter was conducted. Despite this record, the commission concludes that Eitan's silence was the result of "his fear of offending their (Phalangist) honour", by appearing to question their conduct. This conclusion is puzzling and appears to be without any rational basis whatsoever except to shield the Israeli army from culpability.

In my view perhaps the primary shortcoming of the Kahan commission's report is that, citing "security reasons", it did not adequately present or discuss the evidence upon which it claims to have based its conclusions. The commission's report did not delve far enough in its examination of the facts and there are many more witnesses who could shed light on the events of Sept. 15-18, 1982, in addition to the 49 who testified. The Kahan commission's report is one view of the massacre of Sabra and Shatila, but it is likely that the definitive report awaits us. Yet despite these critical observations, the commission and the Israeli public must be commended for the fact that the inquiry was even made. Their effort stands in sharp contrast to the silence of the Lebanese authorities. It is the latter who know about who did what during the massacre and who have a solemn duty to fully bear the facts before the international community.

Dr. Lamb, a former lecturer in international law and assistant counsel to the House Judiciary Committee of U.S. Congress, visited Lebanon during and after the invasion to investigate the use of U.S. weapons.

— Middle East International

The Ugly American concept is still valid

By Robert Basler
Reuter

NEW YORK — When it first appeared a quarter of a century ago, *The Ugly American* made a nation self-conscious. At home, the book was attacked in Congress, abroad the title became a catchphrase of anti-American loathing.

The book portrayed America's presence overseas as boorish and arrogant — its diplomats ignorant of the language and culture of the areas where they worked, living a life of privilege as they were outmanoeuvred by their Soviet rivals. Twenty-five years and four million copies later, the book's co-author says for all the angry debate the publishing phenomenon generated, little in his opinion has changed in the way the United States conducts its foreign affairs.

"I think I could write the same kind of book today," says William Lederer, "in fact, I might just do that." There are others, in and out of America's foreign service community, who agree. They say the book's criticism of amateurish political appointments to delicate overseas posts is as valid today as it was in 1958, as is its portrayal of well-intentioned but oblivious U.S. diplomats living lives of luxury in foreign capitals.

The *Ugly American* was fiction but the authors said it was based on their personal observations. Set in real and fictional south-east Asian nations of the 1950s, Lederer said it could have been written about American conduct in dozens of other countries in transition or crisis in the past two decades.

It became a best-seller and has never been out of print. It was taken seriously by the media at home and abroad. The U.S. information agency struck the book from its programme of so-called "subsidised" overseas sales. But then, fearful of censorship charges, it reversed its decision.

In Congress, bitter words were exchanged. Senator William Fulbright accused the authors of over-simplifying for profit, saying every profession had its "misfits, mischief-makers, buffoons and shirkers." "The book said we were a nation of amateurs, and that was too bad because we could afford to be a nation of old pros," Lederer, a long-time southeast Asia watcher, says of the book he wrote with Eugene Burdick, a professor.

Burdick is dead, but Lederer, now 70, writes, travels and monitors foreign broadcasts at his home in Peacham, Vermont.

No serious study
Senator Fulbright today says he scarcely recalls the book itself. But he now appears more alarmed than he once was by the book's points, especially its warning that Americans who deal with the Russians would do well to understand them better.

"We don't have any kind of real serious study of the people we do business with," says the former

senator. "The Russians have an institute of American and Canadian studies with 350 people who spend full time on it. We don't have anything comparable to that studying Russia." And the government, including the State Department, Fulbright now says, is riddled with amateurs.

The American Foreign Service Association, the union of overseas staff, says all presidents give some ambassadorships to political appointees instead of career diplomats. But they say President Reagan's percentage of political appointments is the highest in three decades — 43 per cent. The

group also has been outspoken about the quality of some of those appointments.

The government's school of language studies says more lower-level staff are now trained in the language of the country where they will serve but that there has been no dramatic rise in the number of top-level posts that must be filled by officers with language qualifications.

As for ambassadors themselves, some speak the language and some do not, just as was true in 1958, when Lederer said the U.S. ambassadors to Italy, France, Germany and Belgium, for exam-

ple, could not speak the languages of those countries. Pierre Shostal, dean of the language school, scoffs at the image in the Lederer book of all Soviet diplomats as ultra-competent professionals. "They don't all speak the local language — the Soviets have their party hacks, too." A strong moral of *The Ugly American* is that a vigilant, observant embassy staff in any country should have contacts among a wide variety of classes and groups, to help read the political climate of the country.

Little understanding

Yet in the post-mortems on



"YOU HOO — IS ANYBODY HOME? WE ARE UNARMED AMERICAN ADVISERS, COME TO TEACH YOU HOW TO BUILD LITTLE BRIDGES AND STUFF. YOU HOO — I ALSO THINK THIS IS CRAZY!"

American policy in Iran before the revolution, Washington was widely held to have had little understanding of, or willingness to acknowledge, the depth of opposition to the Shah.

Barry Rosen, press attache at the U.S. embassy in Iran and one of those held hostage for 444 days, talks with regret of the very sort of aloofness seen in *The Ugly American*. "There should have been more contact with opposition groups, and better mobility," he says now of the American presence in Iran during the 1970s.

After the 1979 revolution, it was too late for such activity. "It was fortress America then," he says. Lederer agrees. "We simply didn't know what was happening in Iran. It's national suicide to make decisions based on information from the elite."

Lederer, who has written a string of other successful books on topics ranging from marriage to cross country skiing, has just turned in his most recent novel, and he thinks it might be a good time to start an updated *Ugly American*.

"I'm starting to get provoked to get out and do another one. I might drift around the world, and then probably settle in Latin America and get started." The author's advice to the foreign service for gathering information that better reflects national opinion? "You've got to get the hell out and grub around."

Attempts continue at settlement in Afghanistan

By John Rogers
Reuter

LONDON — Diplomatic and military tests are looming for the Soviet Union in Afghanistan as the United Nations resumes talks to end Moscow's armed intervention. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will seek to further a negotiated Afghan settlement with a personal mission to Moscow starting next Sunday.

In two weeks, his Afghanist troubleshooter, Diego Cordovez, will continue his own dogged quest for a solution in a new round of indirect talks in Geneva between the Soviet-backed Afghan government of Barbrak Karmal and neighbouring Pakistan.

In Afghanistan, an estimated 105,000 Soviet troops are preparing for a new, and probably intense, spring campaign of mountain fighting against anti-government guerrillas. Hopes of a negotiated settlement are pinned on the U.N. efforts. But there are no signs of an early breakthrough

that would end the guerrilla war and secure withdrawal of Soviet forces which entered Afghanistan over three years ago.

The Soviet and Afghanist governments both say the December 1979 "Afghan revolution," in which President Karmal came to power with the backing of Soviet forces, is irreversible. They insist there will be no Soviet withdrawal until there is a halt to what they call foreign interference — incursions by anti-government resistance fighters, mainly from Pakistan.

Western diplomats say it is unlikely that the U.N.-mediated talks, conducted indirectly because Pakistan does not recognise the Karmal government, can change the Communist stand before many more months of haggling over terms for a settlement. The Soviet Union is not directly involved in the U.N. efforts, but has said it would like them to succeed.

For Western nations, Moscow's attitude is the key. "The central issue of the negotiations is whether the USSR is seriously interested at this stage in negotiating a withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan," the U.S. state department said in a recent report.

Western diplomats think there could be some sort of token concession by Moscow to coincide with Mr. Perez de Cuellar's three days of talks with the new Soviet administration of Yuri Andropov.

No substantive change

But they foresee no substantive change. "If Moscow cannot win a short cut to direct talks and recognition of the Karmal regime, its policy of slow attrition will continue," a Western official commented. Indications are that the Kremlin is preparing for intense fighting when the winter lull ends in the coming weeks.

According to Western intelligence reports, Soviet generals have recently redeployed troops in attempts to block guerrilla infiltration routes along the Pakistan border. Bombing of villages around

Kabul, the Afghan capital, and Kandahar in the south was heavier than normal last winter, the reports say. Anti-government rebels continue to control most of the countryside against superior Soviet and Afghan army firepower. In the winter lull, they stage several spectacular hit-and-run attacks, one of which blacked out Kabul's power supply for days.

This reinforced the Western view that government control of the cities is less than complete — and that no softening of the war effort is likely on either side.

Western diplomats have no doubts about Soviet commitment to a long stay in Afghanistan if this is needed to shore up the Karmal government, despite wide condemnation and a casualty toll put by U.S. officials at 5,000 dead and 10,000 wounded. Mr. Perez de Cuellar is seeking a formula that would get Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, as demanded repeatedly by the U.N. General Assembly.

Other elements in a settlement would be Afghan self-determination, international guarantees of non-interference in Afghan affairs and the return home of nearly three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. But the U.N. chief's Moscow talks, which will also focus on other issues, can at best only complement Mr. Cordovez's painstaking mission.

At the non-aligned summit in New Delhi this month, the secretary-general reported "some forward steps... in the search for a negotiated solution." But he and Mr. Cordovez have disclosed no details. Mr. Cordovez, an Ecuadorian diplomat, began his mediation attempt last April, talking with Pakistani and Afghan officials and keeping Iran informed. He completed the latest round, a shuttle between Kabul, Islamabad and Tehran, last month.

Diplomats said the scheduled 11-day Geneva session starting on April 11 would mark a critical stage. Mr. Cordovez would be trying to get Kabul and Islamabad to

firm up commitments in principle to the idea of a timetable for troop withdrawals coupled with a return of refugees, they said. Other major hurdles remain, including finding refugee and resistance representatives acceptable to both sides. Iran, which has up to one million Afghan refugees, refuses to take part even in indirect talks on Afghanistan unless the guerrillas are represented.

Western governments have stated their full support for the U.N. efforts and are pondering the significance of changes in Moscow's handling of the Afghan issue, such as recently increased reporting of the guerrilla war in Soviet media. But they are concerned, until a settlement is reached, that the world should not just learn to live with the Soviet military presence.

Washington has condemned the alleged use by Soviet troops of chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan, and President Reagan this week urged Soviet leaders to end the bloodshed.

هذه ايامنا الصعبة

The beginnings of bias: U.S. press coverage of Arab affairs 1916-1948

Part two of a report by Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa, assistant professor in the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications at Yarmouk University. His report has been specially abridged for the Jordan Times and is being serialised this week.

The major purpose of my research was to show the portrayal in the U.S. press of the Arabs between 1916 and 1948, when the Arab Revolt was launched, and 1948, when Israel was established. This period was ignored by researchers who explicated the Arab image after 1948, thus comparing that image to Israel. The findings of this research, therefore, would help think the past romantic image of the Arabs, which prevailed prior to 1916, to the image which the post-1948 research had uncovered.

The study attempts to explore by means of content analysis how a representative of the U.S. prestige press presented and portrayed the Arabs between 1916 and 1948. In this regard, the role of the prestige press as a source of public opinion will be examined in the light of the thesis that co-operation and conflict underlay Arab coverage in the press reports. The analysis will help us find out whether Arab portrayal in the press reports received favourable, unfavourable, or neutral treatment.

I chose one newspaper, the New York Times (NYT) for analysis. This paper continued publishing over the entire period between 1916-1948. It had a wide circulation and was read by policymakers.

The press, during a significant portion of this period, played a far more important role than in later years by virtue of being the major mass medium in the absence of competition from radio and television. In 1917, the number of daily papers published in the U.S. reached 2,514. This explosion in quantity was also accompanied by changes in the content of these newspapers, notably an increase in reporting news of foreign affairs. The NYT increased its circulation from 250,000 when WWI broke out, to 390,000 when the war was over; its Sunday circulation rose to 486,933.

Because of the long time span this research covers, I had to use sampling methods. NYT issues of even-numbered days of March over 11 years were systematically analysed. These years are: 1917, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944 and 1947.

An analysis of how Arab nation states were presented shows that Syria, mentioned quite frequently throughout, was emphasised in 1920, 1926, 1929 and 1941. Syria unilaterally proclaimed its independence in 1920, which enraged the allies, primarily the French. Consequently, the French began to take steps to occupy Syria in accordance with the secret Sykes-Picot agreement. In 1926, the Syrians revolted against the French mandate. The political unrest under the French mandate accounted for most of the attention given to Syria in 1920. In 1941, Syria fell to the pro-Nazi Vichy government, and political unrest occurred throughout the country. The free French troops, collaborating with the British, were preparing to invade Syria. The focus upon Iraq in 1920 can

be attributed to its revolt against the British occupation. In 1923, Iraq's dispute with Turkey over the oil-rich Mosul region and the pending British-Iraqi treaty granting the Iraqis more self-government were focused upon. In 1938, political unrest concerning the government's frontier treaty with Iran swept Iraq. Archaeological discoveries and excavations in the country were published in 1923 and 1938.

Arabia, after its initial role in the Arab Revolt of 1916, faded almost completely from the news, until 1944 and 1947. In both of these years, the nation's oil resources and construction of a pipeline across the desert—a project encouraged by the American government and opposed by the oil companies—were reported.

The political future of Egypt, remaining a British colony or becoming independent, was discussed by the U.S. Senate in 1920. In 1923, its antiquities attracted attention: the tomb of King Tutankhamun, then recently unearthed, caused a daily influx of visitors to the new site. Politically, Egypt was in a state of chaos, and incidents of bombing the British occurred. The nationalists (Zaghloulists) were demanding independence. The interest in antiquities pushed Egypt into the headlines in 1929. In 1941, Egypt attracted attention because of WWII; Cairo was headquarters for the British military command in Africa. In 1947, the British withdrawal from the Suez Canal Zone and Egypt's role regarding other Arab states, particularly Palestine, were discussed in the press.

Other Arab nation states were discussed regarding special events. Morocco was focused on in 1926 because of Abdel-Karim's revolt against the French-Spanish occupation. Oman was discussed when the Sultan visited the U.S. in 1938. Countries such as Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Lebanon were discussed in relation to WWII. The low frequency of mentions of Palestine represented an interesting phenomenon. Palestine had been a troubled area since 1917 when the Balfour Declaration was issued. Because of the unrest that followed, Palestine was expected to be focal in the news. But instead, it was found that the reports referred to the Palestinians as Arabs without identifying them as Palestinians, such as calling them Syrians, Iraqis or Egyptians.

Generally, the Palestinians were discussed in relationship to the British, the Jews or Zionists, or to the rest of the Arabs. Throughout the whole period, references were made to their hostility to the Jews (anti-Jewish or anti-Zionist), boycott of Jewish goods, political agitation, and military terrorism. For example, they were focal in 1932 in land transfer problems where they were discussed as trespassing on Jewish land. In 1938, they were discussed as terrorists in the 1936-1939 revolt against the British and the Jewish homeland (which resulted in the famous British White Paper of 1939). In 1947, they were analysed from a Jewish perspective as inferior.

Individual Arabs were emphasised in 1920 and 1926. In 1920, the independence of Syria (present-day Syria, Lebanon, Palestine (Israel) and Jordan) was proclaimed, by the Syrian Congress. Faisal's proclamation as king of Syria dealt a blow to the Sykes-Picot agreement, which had divided Syria into two zones of influence: British and French. The news consequently focused on the rift between him and the British and the French.

Faisal was presented as the son of the king of Hejaz, Sherif Hussein, who was raised by the WWI Allies from a petty status to king of Hejaz. Faisal had been a good friend of the allies in the war. With the war over, he was presented as ambitious, in contrast with his father who was content with the Kingdom of Hejaz. Faisal wanted to create an Arab Empire and incorporate Syria with Iraq, adding both to the possession of his family. Thus he was described as a potential troublemaker, especially after he criticised Zionist plans in Palestine and the changes which the allies kept making in the Arab Middle East. The British, French and Zionists consequently became upset with the success of his plans. He was presented as ungrateful and blamed by all; but, nevertheless, he was also described as tall, husky, young and courteous.

The second personality in the news was Abdel-Karim Al-Khatibi of Morocco in 1926. He revolted against the French and the Spanish. As Karim's revolt gathered momentum, the French and the Spanish pushed a combined force of 250,000 troops into Morocco to crush the revolt and occupy the country. Karim was reported to be waging a holy war against the Christians, and his war in North Africa was impeding the progress of civilisation there. He and his followers were described ethnically as Moors or Rifians, and also as insurgents or bandits. They had ample ammunition, and were reported to be trained by Russian, German and Turkish officers.

In most NYT reports, the Arab were not discussed in isolation, but rather in relation to a wide variety of other nations or groups. The Arabs interacted with the great powers of the time, namely, France, Britain, and the United States. There was also important interaction with the Jews, other Arabs, and the Turks. The Arabs had low interaction with the rest: Italians, Germans, Spanish, Russians, League of Nations/United Nations, and other countries.

British Five periods were emphasised: 1920, 1923, 1929, 1938 and 1947. In 1920, the British faced a rebellion in Iraq. It took "arduous operations and considerable fighting in most difficult country" to "suppress" the rebellion. Further, the Iraqis were Muslims who had risen in a surprise attack and "murdered the British political officer and the Christian gendarmes." Additionally, the British had to cope with the newly-created situation in Syria, as a result of its unilateral independence, and they had to cope with Faisal, as the French became very upset over the developments in Syria and thought that the British were responsible for the trouble.

In 1923, the British faced uprisals in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. In Egypt, which was described as being in a state of chaos, the British declared martial law; they banned the publication of nationalist newspapers and political gatherings. Some politicians were arrested or deported, and others were awaiting trial. Egyptians threw bombs on British soldiers, who paraded the streets of Cairo carrying sticks to punish those who might create disorder. The Zaghloulists (named after a nationalist leader) were characterised as extremists.

In 1929, the British carried military operations into Sudan and Saudi Arabia. The Wahabis—a Saudi religious faction—attacked Jordan and Iraq. The British made air-raids "to pursue and punish the raiders." The French accused the British and the Americans of trying to control the oil of the Middle East.

In 1938, a military revolt against the British was going on in Palestine (the 1936-1939 Palestinian Arab revolt). The British were "disturbed by the agitation of Arabs in Palestine." Consequently, the British police would take "extra precautions against renewed Holy Land violence." British response to Palestinian action is described in the following excerpt:

"British soldiers pushed up mopping operations today after nine Royal Air Force planes bombed and machine-gunned a band of Arabs, killing between fifty and sixty of their number in the encounter... Twenty-six of the Arab terrorists were captured after the fight in which 450 natives participated" (March 6, 1938).

In 1947, Britain was withdrawing from Egypt proper to the Suez Canal Zone, preparing to refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations and concluding a treaty with Jordan on its independence.

United States: Arab relationships with the United States were also near continuous. However, there was a sudden and high increase in the last two periods: 1944 and 1947. Prior to these, four other periods were important: 1920, 1926, 1929 and 1938.

In 1920, a "tale" comparable to those of the Arabian Nights, was reported of an Arab sheik who came to the U.S. looking for his would-be-sister-in-law who disappeared from Istanbul after she was seen talking to an American sailor. The sheik toured Europe before he came to the U.S. and was interviewed by the NYT. The girl's father was described as Turkey's Rockefeller, who died of grief after his daughter's disappearance, leaving her immense wealth. Romantic overtones are clear in this story, as they are in the following one:

In 1926, two Americans, a man and woman, became involved in Karim's revolt in Morocco. Karim was then facing financial troubles. Karim's hopes had reportedly risen high when the Americans offered to finance his revolt. Additionally, an American group, which included Mrs. Allen (quoted above), were touring the Middle East when they were caught up in the fighting between the Syrians and the French. The "American girls... enjoyed a thrill" and thought it was "wonderful to see a real war." There was renewed interest in Middle Eastern archaeology after a story about the mysterious deaths of six Egyptologists, following the unearthing of Tutankhamun's tomb a few years earlier.

In 1929, there was still interest in archaeology; Howard Carter, the discoverer of the tomb, was working in Egypt. Egypt saw an influx of American visitors and tourists. An American clergyman visited Palestine, sponsored by a Zionist philanthropist, and voiced his views, up on returning home, on Arab's hostility to Jews.

In 1938, U.S.-Arab relations were focused upon as a result of the official visit made by the Sultan of Muscat and Oman to the U.S. as the guest of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. His visit repayed one made to Muscat in 1882 by a delegate sent by President Andrew Jackson to negotiate a treaty.

The Sultan's visit lasted for three weeks. He "swept through the capital like a desert storm today, tying up traffic and filling the air with Oriental perfume," said the NYT. His dress was lavishly described. He was the first monarch to spend a night in Washington's railroad station. He visited the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to study "methods of crime detection, which have always interested him immensely." Upon his departure, "the Army band played the national anthem of Muscat and Oman, which sounds like a combination of 'Rule Britannia' and a Zephyr-like symphony from the heavens."

In 1944 and 1947, events became intertwined. The U.S. attempted to develop Saudi oil and build a pipeline across the desert. That project was objected to by the oil companies. The British White Paper proposal banning Jewish immigration to Palestine caused controversy.

And there was WWII. The U.S. government advised against the passage of a resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee favouring Jewish immigration to Palestine. A detailed discussion of the events of these two years, on the American scene, will follow, as these became, hot issues charged with a great deal of emotional intensity. Some people and groups, accused the American government of surrendering national honour, and of capitulating to Arab oil pressure.

The Arab governments voiced their concern over the U.S. Senate resolution. The presidents of the lower and upper houses in the Iraqi parliament cabled Senators Wagner and Taft, the co-authors of the Palestine Resolution, asking them to "withdraw the pending resolution reaffirming U.S. approval of Palestine as a Jewish national homeland." They said that the passage of such a resolution equalled a declaration of war by the U.S. on the Arabs. Several NYT reports dealt with this incident. An excerpt from one of them said:

"In reply, Senator Wagner declared that the right of the Jews to return to Palestine was no longer a debatable question. It had been recognised by the official Arab delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, headed by the late King Faisal and written into international law. The Jews, he said, had brought untold benefits to one of the backward areas of the earth, which had been shared by the Arabs."

"The resolution I have introduced into the Senate... is no more than a just recognition of the

great service rendered the war effort of the United Nations by the Jewish community of Palestine" (March 2, 1944).

The remark on the approval of King Faisal is not clear. It meant that Faisal approved of a Jewish national home, than it would have been taken out of context, because his acceptance of continued Jewish immigration to Palestine was conditional. However, another report detailed the conditions under which the committee might decide to defer any action on the resolution. In it, Wagner voiced his concern over how the Arabs were interfering in his country's internal affairs:

"The Palestine resolution as introduced by Senators Taft and Wagner would express the sense of the Senate that the country be opened for free entry of Jews who eventually would be permitted to reconstitute their ancient homeland as a democratic commonwealth."

"While it appeared that the Foreign Relations Committee was willing to accept the judgement of General Marshall on postponement of action, there was some resentment over the communication from the Parliament of Iraq. Senator Wagner repeated today his remark made when a previous and milder protest had been received from Iraq. He said: 'Congress for over a century has decided questions on its own without interference from foreign countries'" (March 6, 1944).

Representative Compton, an advocate of the Palestine proposal, said that the administration was succumbing to Arab pressure and was trying to appease wealthy Arabs or Arab puppets. He charged that "the House and the Senate had been subjected to 'pressure' by the War Department and 'Arab legislators in the countries under British control'." Additionally, he asserted that "a few wealthy Arabs under British domination have indicated their displeasure" with the resolution, and the War Department "indicates a desire to appease this Arab minority, even though such appeasement presents a challenge to our national honour."

A few days later, Representative Compton made an even stronger statement after the Senate defeated the proposal: "Let's get the truth. I do not think real danger to the allied cause lies in the simple and honest wording of the resolution, but if it does let our war leaders state that danger openly. Is it a genuine fear of an Arab uprising or is it merely a pipedream, or a dream of a pipeline, that prompts this apprehension of the Arab puppetry?"

"For this government to accept even tacitly such a policy at this time is to invite future trouble to swaggle up to our doorstep and to sign a promissory note now of future subservience to alien selfish interest" (March 18, 1944).

The Senator's remark on the pipeline is better understood in the context of the battle between the government and the oil companies. An early report in March described the situation: "The project for a Saudi Arabian oil pipeline, which Secretary Ickes is urging and which is under attack by the oil industry, received indirect support from President Roosevelt when he said at his news conference that he was this

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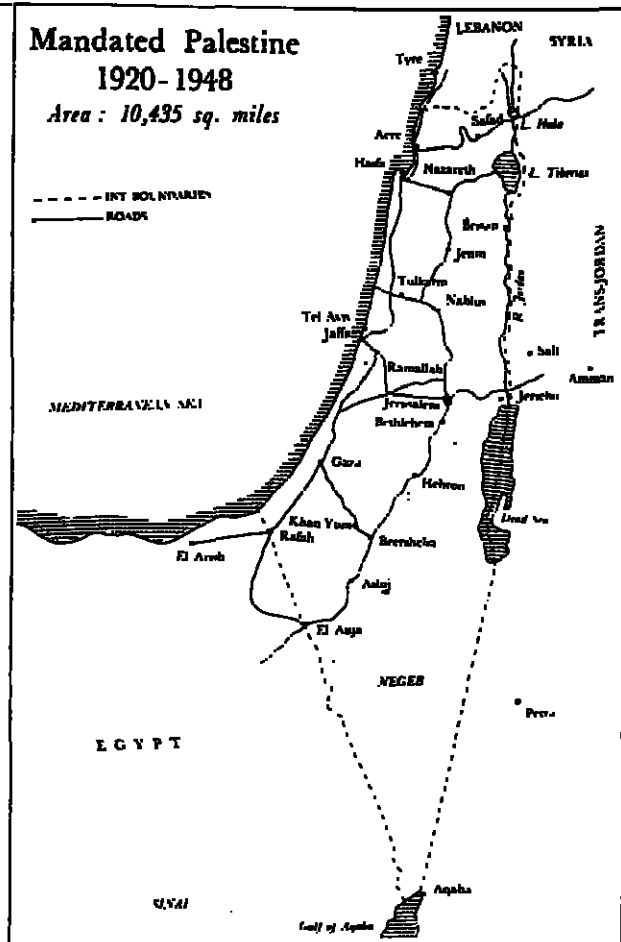
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Senator Robert Taft said he strongly suspected that the real objection to the Palestine resolution was "political and not military."



gking of the country's oil resources for not only the next five years but also for the next fifty" (March 4, 1944).

The opponents of this project were talking about Arabia as "the worst sort of desert," and about Arab countries as being plagued with "political uncertainty." They asked: "Why the rush for the U.S. government to build the oil pipeline across Arabia?" In the meantime, the reports pointed out that American oil companies operating in Arab countries controlled 23.7 per cent of Iraq's oil, 100 per cent of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia oil.

The supporters talked about the economic and military implications of the project: "Secretary of Navy Frank Knox defended the proposed \$150,000,000 Arabian oil pipeline... declaring it is a military necessity and essential to prevent draining of vast amounts of oil from dwindling U.S. reserves."

Later Knox said the project "would be both sound economy and wise national insurance and that the proposal marked the virtual birth of a genuine foreign policy regarding oil."

These two issues were seized upon by supporters of the Jewish national homeland. Dr. Stephen S. Wise presided over a rally of 17,000 sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council in Madison Square Garden and declared: "I don't believe we are going to be asked to surrender our national homeland for the sake of a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Alexandria or Haifa" (March 22, 1944).

But, William Ziff, author and publisher, said: "...the Arabian sympathy for the Near East oil pipeline, which would run through Arabia, was bought at the price of anti-Jewish policy in Palestine."

Senator Robert Taft said he strongly suspected that the real objection to the Palestine resolution was "political and not military."

Governor Dewey, who was planning to run for the presidency, said to the Madison Square rally: "The failure to find a home for the hundreds of helpless Jews would be a spectacle which no Jew could tolerate and no Christian could observe with anything but abhorrence." He declared that "the doors of Palestine must be permanently opened" (March 22, 1944).

In 1947, the Arabs were presented as warning the U.S. and rebuking President Truman over Palestine policy, and the support of a Jewish state in Palestine was reported as a potential strain on Arab-American relations.

Economic relations between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia were discussed intensively. Saudi Arabia's king obtained, it seems, a \$10 million loan from the U.S., and thus "Saudi Arabia became the darling of American munificence." One NYT report talked about President Roosevelt's personal consideration regarding the development of Saudi oil fields and how he "cautioned the Saudi Arabian government about becoming involved in international politics." However, the question of Palestine became intertwined again in the U.S.-Saudi Arabian oil matters, when James Moffett, an ex-oil executive who objected to the U.S. plan to build a pipeline across Saudi Arabia, said:

"The oil company, having advanced him (i.e. Ibn Saud, King of Arabia) future royalties in the amount of \$6,800,000 and having obligated and agreed to give him approximately \$6,000,000 more, felt in view of the general situation, and in particular the racial situation existing between the Arabs and the Jews, that from the standpoint of their stockholders in the U.S. they could not afford to place themselves in the position of financing the King's army against the Jews, which they had been doing through the previous advances" (March 30, 1947).

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

- 16:00 Koran
- 16:30 Cartoons
- 17:00 Children's Programme
- 17:30 Black Horse
- 18:00 Circus
- 18:30 The Walt Disney
- 19:00 Programmes Review
- 19:30 News in Arabic
- 19:45 Local Programmes
- 20:00 Arabic Series
- 20:30 Arabic Series
- 21:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

- 16:00 French Programme
- 16:30 News in French
- 16:50 News in Hebrew
- 17:00 News in Arabic
- 17:30 News Bulletin
- 18:00 News in Arabic
- 18:30 News in Arabic
- 19:00 News in Arabic
- 19:30 News in Arabic
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 News in Arabic
- 21:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.60 KHz, SW

- 07:15 Morning Show
- 08:00 News Summary
- 08:30 Morning Show
- 09:00 News Summary
- 09:30 News Summary
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 News Summary
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- 24:00 News Summary

Collection 66-68 Financial Review 66-68

- 07:00 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
- 07:30 Music For the Count of Louis XIV
- 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 News
- 08:30 The Band Stand 08:45 World News 09:00 News from Britain
- 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent
- 09:30 Sarah and Company 09:45 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Five
- 10:30 The World News 10:45 The Five
- 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:30 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 12:45 World News 12:55 Financial Review 13:00 Letter from America 13:15 Play of the Week 13:30 World News 13:45 Commentary 13:55 Good Books 14:00 Short Story 14:15 The Sandi Jones Request Show 14:30 The Disaster Centre 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:30 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sportscast 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 20:45 World News 21:15 Meridian 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 22:45 Lord Harewood's Musical Musings 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 00:09 Science in Action 00:15 Ref. Jordan 00:30 Sportscast 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Talking About Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz: 1200, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725

- 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 News Horizon 17:30 Issues in the News 16:00 Special English News 18:10 Words and their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in Action 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and New Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, Feature "People in Action" 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 News Horizon 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Man of Iron" by Andrej Wajda, at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Massin, at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

- Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267
- American Centre . 41520
- British Council . 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre . 37009
- Goethe Institute . 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre . 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre . 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre . 39777
- Haya Arts Centre . 66781
- British Youth City . 41793
- Y.W.M.C.A. . 664251
- Amman Municipal Library . 36111
- University of Jordan Library . 84355

MUSEUMS

- Rift Jordan Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mounts, Jabal Leishan. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
- Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Riviera Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Amman Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

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FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

- 06:45 Der-es-Salam (BA)
- 06:45 Cairo (EA)
- 06:45 Cairo (EA)
- 0

SPORTS

Paisley collects first retirement gift

Liverpool claims League Cup

LONDON (R)—Bob Paisley collected the first of his retirement gifts when Liverpool won the English League Soccer Cup for the third successive year with a 2-1 victory over Manchester United after extra time at Wembley here Saturday.

But Liverpool manager Paisley, who retires at the end of the season, did not have a happy start to his 12th Wembley visit.

His beloved team fell behind to an early Norman Whiteside goal and he had to wait until 15 minutes before full back Alan Kennedy snatched the equaliser which gained Liverpool the all important extra 30 minutes.

Injury hit United did not stand a chance after that and Ronnie Whelan, the two-goal hero of last year's victory over Tottenham, sent Paisley home happy with a sublime winner in the 98th minute.

Whiteside, the youngest player ever to appear in the World Cup finals, celebrated his Wembley debut with a superb goal after 12 minutes.

The Northern Ireland international, who will celebrate his 18th birthday in May, took a pass from Frank Stapleton on the edge of the box, neatly side-stepped Alan Hansen and beat Bruce Grobbelaar with a fierce low shot into the corner of the net.

Liverpool, who will undoubtedly lift the League title in the coming weeks, reacted to Whiteside's audacity in predictable fashion and proceeded to outplay United for much of the remaining 108 minutes.

They pulverised the United defence with wave after wave of attacks and the strain told when central defender Gordon McQueen and Kevin Moran were both injured. Moran was substituted by little Lou Macari while the limping McQueen moved up to a striking role with Stapleton switching to centre half.

With two forwards in the back four it was no surprise when the United defence finally cracked in the 75th minute.

Sammy Lee and Kenny Dalglish combined on the right and when the ball was suddenly switched across the field, Kennedy appeared on the edge of the penalty area to lash the ball past Garry Bailey.

With United in tatters, it was only a question of time before Liverpool struck again. Macari, Stapleton and company survived eight agonising minutes of extra time before Whelan struck the winner.

He collected a loose ball wide on the left, spotting Bailey of his line, curled a delightful right footer high into the net.

While Manchester United were doing battle with Liverpool in the League Cup soccer final at Wembley, neighbours Manchester City slipped deeper into trouble at the foot of the English first division.

A 56th minute goal by Scottish international John Wark gave Ipswich a 1-0 win over City and continued their slide into the relegation zone. They have picked up just two points from a possible last 30 and look to be in desperate trouble.

John Benson's side—which has not won since he assumed control early last month—remain sixth from bottom. But they have played more games than their fellow strugglers.

Birmingham beat Notts County 3-0 to ease their relegation worries slightly. Mick Ferguson struck twice in the first half before Mick Harford added a third two minutes after the break.

Norwich, third from bottom, drew 1-1 with West Ham but bottom club Brighton slipped two points adrift after being held to a goalless draw at home by detested European Champions Aston Villa.

The Football Association (F.A.) Cup semi-finalists have now drawn with Villa, Manchester United and Liverpool in the last eight days.

Second placed Watford failed to take full advantage of Liverpool's Wembley appointment and cut back their 13 point lead.

They lost 4-0 at Stoke where Mickey Thomas, Ian Painter, Mark Chamberlain and David McAughtrie all found the net.

Nottingham Forest and Everton, who both have hopes of booking European Football Union (UEFA) Cup places next season, were also dealt severe blows.

Forest lost 2-1 at home to Southampton after taking a 33rd min-

ute lead through Steve Hodge. But David Armstrong levelled in the 68th minute before Danny Wallace scored the winner for Southampton eight minutes from time.

Everton took a second minute lead against Arsenal through Alan Ainscow but Stuart Robson and then Alan Sunderland put the Londoners 2-1 up midway through the second half.

Adrian Heath looked to have secured a point from Everton when he equalised in the 70th minute but England international Tony Woodcock hit the winner with his 19th goal of the season six minutes later.

Other European hopefuls West Bromwich went down 2-1 to struggling Swansea where Robbie James and Bob Latchford found the net for the Welsh side.

The win carried Swansea into 18th place in the table, one place above Luton, who crashed 3-1 at home to fellow-strugglers Sunderland.

Sunderland's Nick Pickering shot his side ahead after just three minutes but a Brian Horton penalty in the 25th minute levelled the scores.

Pickering again in the 58th minute and Leighton James in the 75th minute secured the points—and probable first division safety—for Sunderland.

Attempts to clarify Olympic eligibility code hit a snag

NEW DELHI (R)—Attempts to clarify the Olympic eligibility code hit a snag Saturday because of inconsistencies between the English and French texts of the new proposals.

The 86th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) began a three-day meeting here by discussing proposals by an eight-man eligibility commission aimed at deciding who should be allowed to compete in the games in the light of the increasing encroachment of professionalism into "amateur" sport.

But after the discussion IOC Director Monique Berlioux told a news conference that IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch had asked the commission to meet again Saturday night to revise the text of its proposals because of differences between the English and French versions. The IOC session would look at the proposals again Sunday, she added.

In his opening speech Friday Samaranch said the Olympics should be open to everyone except "the real professionals"—though the IOC faces a tough task in deciding just who the real professionals are.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), governing body of the premier sport of the summer games, ruled last year that track and field athletes could compete for "participation" money in specially-licensed meetings.

The IAAF also agreed that competitors could earn money from commercial advertising so long as the fees were paid into trust funds arranged by their national federations who would handle all contract negotiations.

Under the new IAAF rules some athletics observers have estimated that British middle-distance triple world record-holder Sebastian Coe, the world's top crowd puller, could earn up to \$300,000, directly or indirectly, from his sport this year.

The New Delhi proposals have not yet been released but Olympic sources said the IOC needed to find some formula which would enable star competitors to remain eligible despite their earnings.

In the case of soccer, the IOC is at odds with the International Football Federation (FIFA) about which players should be eligible for the finals of next year's Los Angeles games.

The qualifying tournament run by FIFA allows professionals to take part so long as they have not participated in the World Cup or signed contracts to endorse sportswear products.

But the IOC has balked at FIFA's proposals that the same category of players should be eligible for the finals held under IOC rules.

Asked what Samaranch meant by "real professionals" Berlioux said: "This is the heart of the matter. But I cannot anticipate what

the commission will decide tonight, having heard the various views of the IOC. The commission would like to reconsider what was proposed this morning."

Marathon to be linked with closing ceremony

Stragglers in the 1984 Olympic men's marathon will find the games closing ceremony almost over when they reach the Los Angeles Coliseum, the games organisers said Saturday.

For the first time the end of the marathon will be linked with the closing ceremony and games official Harry Usher said Saturday: "If a runner takes longer than three hours 10 minutes, we do have a problem. Exactly how that will work out has not been finalised yet."

But Usher, executive vice-president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC), said his committee had looked at Olympic marathon results over the past half-century and found that only two runners had ever taken longer than three hours 10 minutes.

It was intended that the marathon should finish in front of a capacity 92,000 crowd assembled for the closing ceremony, Usher said. The decision whether the race would start at 1715 or 1730 local time was the only issue concerning the games programme still to be decided. The closing cer-

emony was scheduled between 1830 and 2100.

But Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said later that it was possible that any marathon stragglers would have to finish in another stadium adjacent to the coliseum.

Usher led an LAOOC delegation which presented a 2½ hour progress report on games preparations to the 86th IOC session.

Having failed to find a suitable location for shooting in the Los Angeles area despite inspecting 55 sites, the organising committee still believed their alternative offer of Las Vegas, already vetoed by the IOC, was the most practical solution.

Los Angeles has been asked to find a suitable site before IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch visits the city at the end of April, and Berlioux said the end of May was the effective deadline.

Usher confirmed that the preliminary rounds of the soccer finals would be staged at four venues across the United States in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston and Annapolis, Virginia. Of the 32 matches at the Los Angeles Rose Bowl and San Francisco's Stanford stadium, 20 would be televised live.

He said the president of the International Football Federation, Joao Havelange, was happy with the arrangements.

ADVERTISEMENT

INVITATION FOR SHORT LISTING OF LOCAL JORDANIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING FIRMS

1. The government of Jordan is developing a project which has the objective of upgrading and improving the professional and institutional capability of two private Jordanian engineering firms in the design, supervision and construction of municipal water and sewerage facilities. The proposed vehicle for the required technical and managerial capability transfer will be initially two contracts with selected Jordanian consultant engineering firms which will be required to associate with U.S. sanitary engineering firms. It is expected that the Jordanian firms would provide the major portion of the required engineering input but would receive necessary technical and managerial guidance and training from specially selected members of the professional staff of the U.S. associate. The limitation of U.S. sanitary engineering firms is required for financing AID procedures.

2. The government of Jordan, as represented by the Water Supply Corporation, invites submission of qualification data by Jordanian consultant engineering firms which can qualify for short listing for final design and supervision of construction services for water distribution, sewerage and stormwater drainage systems for towns in both the southern and northern regions of Jordan.

3. Only those Jordanian engineering firms which have at least one principal or key employee with experience in sanitary engineering, have an in-house capability in engineering design and supervision of construction of sanitary engineering projects, and have an adequate number of full-time permanent staff of engineers, specification writers, estimators, draftsmen, surveyors and other necessary technicians need apply.

4. Qualification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Name, address, date of incorporation and type of firm.
- Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialties and brief biographical data.
- List of contracts underway or completed by firm in the last five years of similar type of the services under consideration, with brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of services provided. Also list names of firm's present staff and types of services provided for each contract.
- Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit references.
- Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the service under consideration.

5. Although the Jordanian engineering consulting firms ultimately selected to provide the required services will be required to associate with a U.S. consulting engineering firm, the name or qualification of the U.S. associates should not be included with the qualification data of the local firm. The resulting short list of qualified local firms will be issued a request for proposals, which will include the criteria and procedure for selection of U.S. engineering associates.

6. Qualification data shall be submitted not later than 12:00 a.m. (noon) on Tuesday April 5, 1983 to:

H.E. Director General
Water Supply Corporation
P.O. Box 5012
Amman, Jordan

Arnoux leads the field over 'the bump' at Long Beach

LONG BEACH, California (R)—Frenchman Rene Arnoux, driving a turbo-charged Ferrari, led the field over "the bump"—which sent cars soaring into the air—to record the fastest qualifying time for the Long Beach Grand Prix.

Workmen spent Friday night trying to smooth out "the bump," which cars were hitting at 265 kilometres an hour (165 mph), with fast-setting concrete, trying to ensure drivers would have a safer ride later Saturday in the final qualifying session for pole position on Sunday.

"Cars were taking off on all four wheels. It was bloody dangerous," British Lotus driver Nigel Mansell

said. "There could be trouble if two cars went over the bump fast together."

"I didn't come here for high-jumping," Arnoux told reporters.

"The bump," as it was called by complaining drivers, was a stubby ripple on a new section of the redesigned, tight, twisting road track which threw up first the rear wheels and then the front wheels of cars.

The Toleman cars of Derek Warwick, of Britain, and Bruno Giacomelli, of Italy, broke their suspensions on "the bump."

Arnoux led the first qualifying session with the relatively slow time of one minute and 26.935 seconds for the 3.275 kilometres

(2.035 mile) track, at a speed of 135.618 kilometres an hour (84.269 mph).

He was followed in time order by three more turbo-charged cars, showing they will be hard to beat on Sunday despite the slower braking distance of the conventional engine cars on this track with its 12 turns.

Alain Prost, of France, driving a Renault, was a second and a half behind Arnoux, followed by Patrick Tambay, of France, in the second Ferrari, and Riccardo Patrese, of Italy, in a Brabham.

Michele Alboreto, of Italy, was fifth in his British Cosworth-engine Tyrrell and Johnny Cecotto, of Venezuela, surprised race-goers by having the sixth best time in his first time on the track.

But many eyes were on former world champion Alan Jones, staging a comeback in the little-faceted Arrows team.

King reaches New York tournament semi-finals

NEW YORK (R)—Billie Jean King, defying time and opponents born after she began winning major international titles, reached the semi-finals of the \$350,000 New York women's tennis tournament Friday night when she routed Barbara Potter of the United States, 6-3, 6-1.

The 39-year-old King will meet second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd Saturday.

In the second semi-final, Sylvia Hanika of West Germany will play top-seeded Martina Navratilova, who crushed her doubles partner Pam Shriver, 6-1, 6-2, Friday night.

King, who had beaten 17-year-old Andrea Jaeger on Thursday night, won the last three games of the first set and the first five of the second in defeating the 21-year-old Potter.

And she did it while scampering around the court at Madison Squ-

are Garden like a teenager. King negated much of Potter's big game by varying the pace of her shots, playing soft, sharply-angled groundstrokes that kept her opponent off balance and scoring frequently at the net with her deadly volley.

King also was more effective on service, getting in 73 per cent of her first serves as against 56 per cent by Potter. And she was able to blunt the force of Potter's service, one of the strongest in women's tennis, with her strong returns.

King dropped her service only once, in the sixth game of the opening set, and broke Potter's serve five times in a row.

Potter, who had scored an upset win over Wendy Turnbull of Australia Thursday, was never able to lift her game to its full potential. The big left-hander was inconsistent throughout with her groundstrokes and her volley and she was outplayed tactically by King.

King, who also reached the

semi-finals in Boston a week ago, ascribed her form to her physical well-being.

"I feel great this week," King said. "My knees don't hurt and, overall, I'm healthy. And I haven't really had a bad match this year. A year ago, I probably would have found a way to let her back in the match. But not now."

"A year ago, I gave myself a year. I said to myself if I wasn't playing good tennis by now, then that would be it. But now I'm right on schedule."

In winning her 25th consecutive match, Navratilova required only 55 minutes to beat Shriver, who had upset Navratilova in the finals of last year's U.S. Open Championship.

In front of a crowd of more than 11,000 at Madison Square Garden, Navratilova never lost her service and she broke Shriver's delivery four times.

After holding her service in the second game of the opening set, Shriver was broken three times in a row—in the fourth and sixth games.

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Oscar Mayer

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ECONOMY

Hong Kong Land signs 'exchange square' contract

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong's leading property developer Friday signed a construction contract for a new stock market complex, seen by some as a move to build confidence in the colony's future.

Hong Kong Land said it signed the contract, worth 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$195 million), for the building of twin skyscrapers on the waterfront of Hong Kong island.

The signing was seen in some circles as the latest in a series of confidence-building moves announced by leading firms at a time when China and Britain are discussing the colony's future.

Treaties between the two nations, though not recognised by the present Chinese government, call for Britain's lease on much of the colony to expire in 14 years' time.

Property and share values have fallen recently because of uncertainty over the future, creating financial difficulties for some firms. Others have attempted to restore confidence by announcing plans going beyond 1997.

"Exchange square (the new complex) is the largest and most significant commercial development ever undertaken in Hong Kong," commissioner for securities Mr. Robert Fell said at the signing.

The stock market to be housed in the complex will be the result of a merger between the four exchanges now operating.

The Hong Kong government sold the use of the site to Hong Kong Land for 4.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$700 million) just over a year ago, but retains ownership of all land in Hong Kong.

W. German share prices rocket in near panic buying

FRANKFURT (R) — Election of a centre-right government and a boost in the value of the mark have sent West German share prices shooting upwards in what dealers Friday described as near panic buying.

The surge, which has focused on blue chip stocks of top companies, sent the widely-followed index of the Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper to a record level Friday for the fourth consecutive day.

It was up 2.50 points to 299.28, some 17 per cent higher than at the start of the year.

Dealers said buying has been at near panic levels all week after the revelation of the mark in the European Monetary System (EMS) removed the final hurdle holding the market back.

The heavy volume has meant that the new computer at the Frankfurt stock exchange — which is formally open only two hours a day — has run consistently behind.

"This has become a 24-hour-a-day market," a senior dealer said. "We can never stop trading."

The upsurge on the stock market began last September when the old left-liberal coalition government collapsed and was replaced by a centre-right coalition headed by Christian Democratic Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Dealers said lower interest rates, which culminated in a one point cut in the central bank's discount rate to a four-year low of four per cent, would help company profits, while falling oil prices were expected to boost West Germany's balance of payments.

The statistics office said Thursday that West Germany had a current account surplus of 600 million marks (\$250 million) in the first two months of this year compared with a deficit of 2.9 billion marks (\$1.2 billion) in the same period last year.

One of the star performers on the stock market has been the makers of the Mercedes luxury car, Daimler-Benz, while good news from other companies, such as the telecommunications giant Siemens, have helped the market.

Japan facilitates flow of imports

TOKYO (R) — Japan Saturday announced a set of measures intended to make it easier for foreign manufacturers to get their products onto the Japanese market.

Officials said the package, which included amending 17 laws, was designed to make Japan's safety and operating standards for goods more equitable for her trading partners.

The cabinet's adoption of the measures followed a two-month review of a multitude of laws and regulations which the United States and the European Economic Community argued discriminated

against their products.

"I am convinced that (Saturday's) decision is a concrete demonstration... of our active efforts to open our market further and to simplify and make more efficient our administrative procedures," Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said.

Officials said the proposed legal amendments were aimed at ensuring that foreign manufacturers were treated equally with Japanese manufacturers when they sought certification that their products met Japanese standards.

The amendments would be

submitted to the current session of parliament and, if approved, would take effect immediately, officials said.

In other administrative changes, foreign manufacturers would be given a role in drafting and revising Japanese safety and operating standards and the government undertook to bring its standards into line with international codes where they existed.

A foreign ministry official, Mr. Yoshio Karita, told a briefing for Tokyo-based foreign correspondents: "The point has been

made by foreign parties that it is difficult to know precisely when and under what procedures various Japanese standards are drafted."

The government would also accept reliable foreign test data on a range of products, including vehicles, imported foods, electrical appliances and pharmaceuticals, unless there were compelling reasons not to do so, officials said.

At present, foreign products already approved for their domestic markets are subjected to further rigorous testing before they can be imported into Japan.

Korf plans to sue Bonn

BONN (R) — West Germany's Korf Steel Group plans to take the government to court for failing to save it from insolvency after using public money to rescue its main domestic rival, a company spokesman said Friday.

However, it was not clear what form the case would take.

Bonn officials said Korf's Badische Stahlwerke steel unit, based at Kehl on the Rhine, probably would go before the federal administrative court, top authority in administrative cases.

Korf, forced into receivership in January, was likely to make a statement about the legal action on Wednesday at a special shareholders' session at its Baden-Baden headquarters, the spokesman said.

Its rival Saarland firm Saarstahl was rescued from the brink of bankruptcy in December when Bonn agreed to give credits and credit guarantees of 500 million marks (\$208 million).

Saarstahl and the Korf unit make the same steel products but Bonn viewed the former as a special case where collapse would devastate the regional economy while the smaller Korf plants were in areas offering alternative jobs.

One government official commented: "A law suit challenging government aid policy could establish troublesome precedent."

The part Kuwaiti-owned Korf was the first major casualty in West Germany's crisis-ridden steel industry, Europe's largest.

Reagan cautions against Congress tax proposals

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Friday the U.S. economy's recovery from recession could be aborted if Congress deviated from his blueprint for taxes and spending.

He was speaking after chief White House economic adviser Mr. Martin Feldstein predicted the U.S. economy would expand at a rate of 4.7 per cent this year, raising the official forecast from the 3.7 per cent estimate he made in January.

This meant some 500,000 more Americans would be able to find jobs than earlier thought and the unemployment rate would fall below 10 per cent by the end of the

year, Mr. Feldstein said.

"The signs are clear an economic recovery is under way," President Reagan told a press conference. But he cautioned against congressional proposals to raise taxes in an effort to trim the federal budget deficit.

A budget approved earlier this week by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives would effectively raise taxes by \$30 billion, eliminating tax cuts proposed by Mr. Reagan for this year and next.

Mr. Reagan has bitterly condemned that proposal as a dagger aimed at the heart of the recovery.

Ministers of major tin producing states meet in London Monday

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Ministers of the world's major tin exporting countries meet in London Monday to make what could be a final attempt to agree on a producers' pact.

Malaysia, the world's largest producer, first mooted formation of an Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) early last year but it has been held up because of big differences with neighbouring Indonesia.

The two countries, along with Australia, Bolivia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire, agreed in Lagos last December to set up the association.

The seven account for about 85 per cent of the world's tin production and are just beginning to recover from low tin prices in the past year caused by a glutted market.

Technical experts from these countries last month worked out a draft text at a meeting in London which will be discussed at Monday's two-day ministerial meeting. Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong said at a news conference in Brussels Friday that differences over details of the pact had narrowed considerably but declined to say whether Malaysia would compromise

on any of the points.

Industry analysts said Malaysia has adopted a hawkish position and wants a pact which has some teeth while Indonesia, which appears to have the support of Australia and Thailand, has taken the dovish line that the association should complement the work of the International Tin Agreement (ITA), not challenge it.

The International Tin Council (ITC), which administers the ITA, regulates tin prices by buying and selling on the London and Malaysian markets and has successfully supported the tin price over the last year through heavy buffer stock buying and export control measures.

Just two days ago, the ITC reimposed export quotas of 36 per cent for the second quarter of 1983, a move Malaysia considered essential for the survival of the industry.

Malaysia wants voting in the proposed pact based on output while Indonesia wants a one country-one vote system.

Malaysia also wants the association to hold a buffer stock separate from the one held by the ITC and the right to impose export restrictions, giving muscle to the pact.

Indonesia, however, wants no provisions for buffer stock and no export controls separate from the ITC.

Industry sources said that since the meeting of technical experts in February, differences seemed to have narrowed and Mr. Datuk Leong himself said the ministers were in a better position to finalise and adopt the articles of the association.

They said Malaysia might be willing to soften its demands now that ITC had shown itself to be an effective tool in defending the depressed price of tin.

This, along with the current record prices for tin, might help soften both Malaysian and Indonesian positions, they said.

Three ministers from Southeast Asian neighbours Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, which account for more than 60 per cent of the world's tin output, will meet informally before Monday's meeting with the four other big producers, the sources said.

The three are all members of the political and economic grouping, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The ministers will meet against a background of record prices on the London tin market with trading hitting £9.190 per tonne for three-month delivery. But Mr. Datuk Leong said this was due to a fall in the value of sterling. Tin was still weak with a surplus of 80,000 to 90,000 tonnes overhanging the market, he said.

Four other producers, Brazil, China, Rwanda and Burma will also attend Monday's meeting. Bolivian minerals and metallurgy minister Mr. Carlos Baragan, whose country depends on tin for 70 per cent of its export earnings, said this week he felt export control measures needed consumer support to be effective.

A senior official of the Nigerian ministry of mines echoed the view: "Consumers must be satisfied the agreement is not one-sided..."

The main consumers of tin are the European Economic Community, the United States and Japan. The tin-plate industry uses up 40 per cent of all tin produced while the electronics industry consumes another 20 per cent.

The United States decided in 1980 to reduce its strategic stockpile of metals and sell 30,000 tonnes of tin over three years.

This constant trickling of tin onto an already glutted market has been a major source of irritation to tin producers.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAR. 27, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to study your environment and to make plans for improvement. The most tranquil time is early in the day. Your good judgment can be called upon later.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make worthwhile plans for the days ahead. Conditions are not favorable in the afternoon so be alert at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day to take care of accumulated tasks and improve your surroundings. Take needed health treatments.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make plans with friends and relatives for the recreational activities you want to engage in the future. Count the cost.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are able to engage in civic affairs today and gain praise from others. Express true happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) The morning is the best time for meditation. Later get together with good friends. Make the right preparations for the new week.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are able to make plans now that could give you more abundance in the future. Follow the advice of a successful person.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with family members and plan the future wisely. The social side of life is best in the afternoon and evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Attend the services of your choice early in the day. Accept a worthwhile invitation in the evening. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good time to get together with friends and relatives and discuss mutual aims. Get out of that worrying mood.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Let family members know that you have their best interests at heart. Engage in hobby in the afternoon. Relax tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine progressive ideas now that should be expressed to others. A new acquaintance can be helpful to you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have fine hunches during the day and can see through any pretenses. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have ideas of a progressive nature and can become very successful provided you give encouragement early in life. A fine religious training can be the guidepost throughout life. Little interest in sports here.

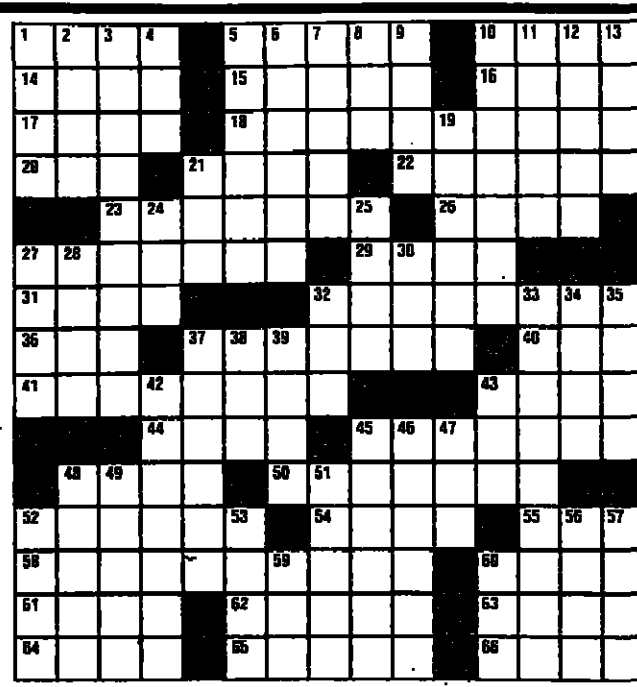
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by James E. Hinish, Jr.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | 26 Be ahead | 50 Foreboding | 19 Former actor |
| 1 Fast driver | 27 Most moist | 52 Describing jeans | George — |
| 5 Send payment | 28 Auction condition | 54 "— Death" | 21 Lao or Mao follower |
| 10 Devours | 31 Sponsorship: var. | 55 Pig | 24 Raises |
| 14 Central line | 32 Give a false account of | 58 Muffet or Marker | 25 Catch |
| 15 Cream of the crop | 36 Feed weed | 60 Race distance | 27 Judge |
| 16 Dismounted | 37 Calder structures | 61 Heraldic border | 28 Fields, to |
| 17 "Ars longa, brevis" | 40 Buzzing beetle | 62 Sounds of music | 30 Comp. pt. |
| 18 Agatha Christie character | 41 Letters | 63 Function | 32 Wrong: pref. |
| 20 From — Z | 43 Atlanta stadium | 64 Hennaud | 34 — avail |
| 21 Facial twitches | 44 Slippery — eel | 65 Compulent | 35 Auld Sod |
| 22 Gelderland city | 45 Errand | 66 Easy job | 37 Priest's book |
| 23 Kind of dressing | 48 Pore's offspring | DOWN | 38 Eggs |
| | | 1 Coffee | 39 Philippine drink |
| | | 2 Go | 40 Greeted |
| | | 3 Chancy | 42 Greeted |
| | | 4 Country monogram | 43 Columbus campus |
| | | 5 Negligent | 45 Lassie |
| | | 6 Provoke | 46 Existing: Lat. |
| | | 7 Beethoven's "— Solemn" | 47 Help! |
| | | 8 Part of TGIF | 48 Sprites |
| | | 9 Musical subject | 49 Rope fiber |
| | | 10 Sincere | 51 Part of N. Eng. |
| | | 11 Brightest star | 52 Oaf |
| | | 12 Describing some floors | 53 Apollo's mother |
| | | 13 Part of a meerschaum | 54 — podrida |
| | | | 57 Cry |
| | | | 59 Rabbie |
| | | | 60 Lady of the house |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BEAT CEDAR BOCK
AIDS LEASE MAIR
THERAPY FLITTER
HOSED HEAD MEN
DODGE WILE
MEMORIAL DEBASE
ALL MIGHTY DIARD
TOBS DECAL NODE
EPHOD RULER SAC
REIDRY MONUMENT
PEP TAMP NERD
ICANOTTUEQUALIE
TRIO PALSY CASE
MUNIT SLOPE ODIN



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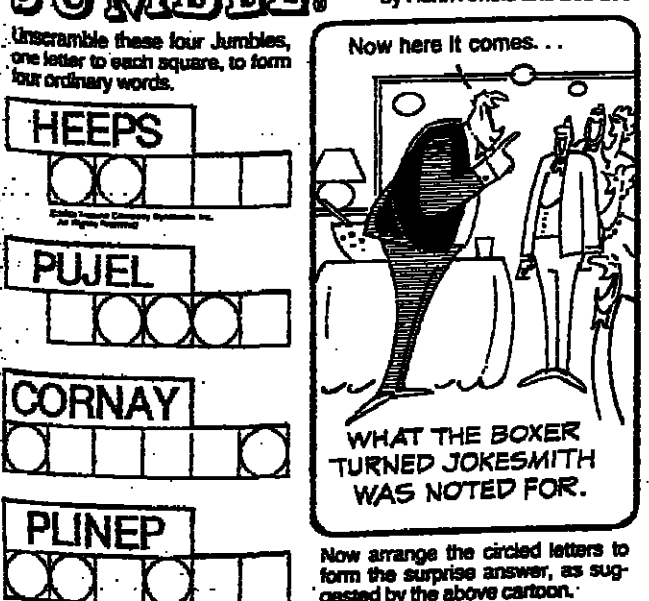
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

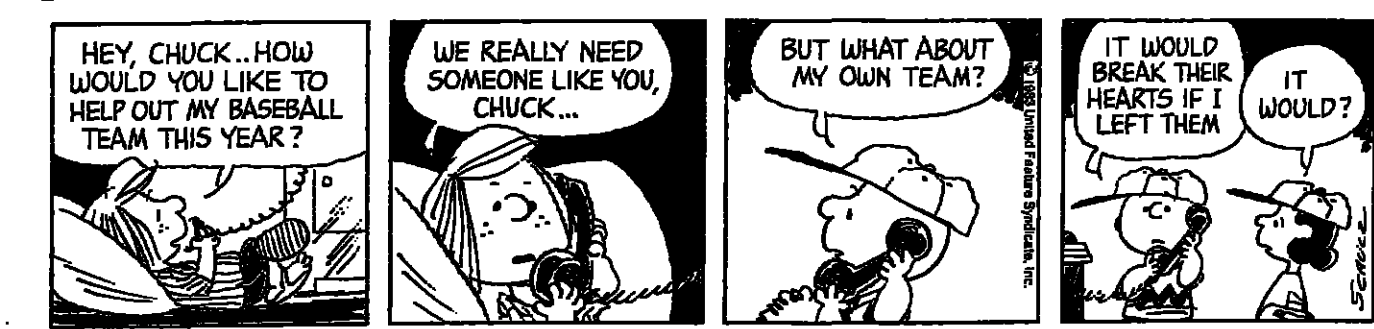
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



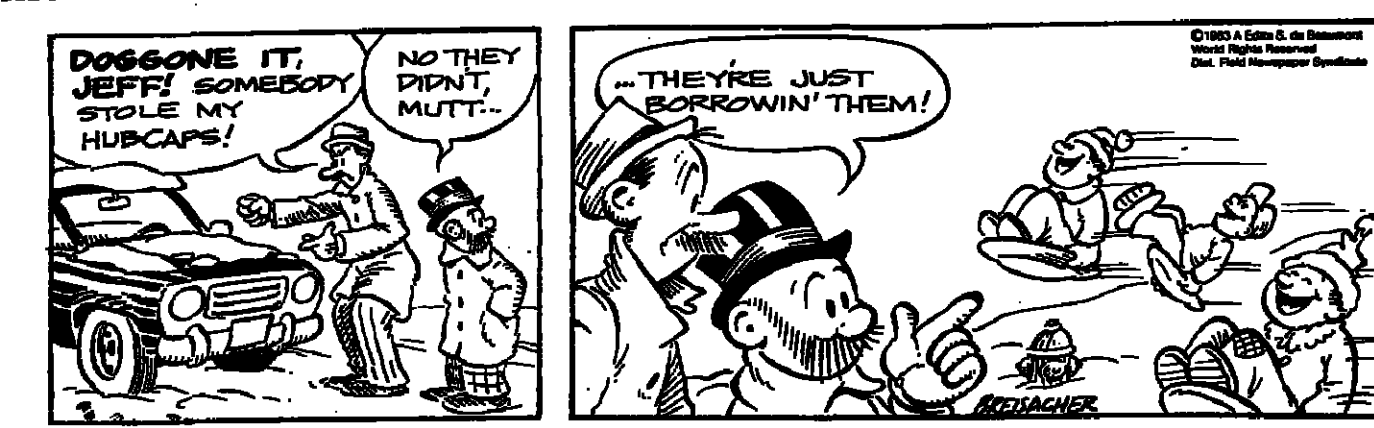
Answer here: HIS (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOGUL SYNOD GENIUS HEAVEN
Answer: What some extended good-byes seem to take — "SO LONG"

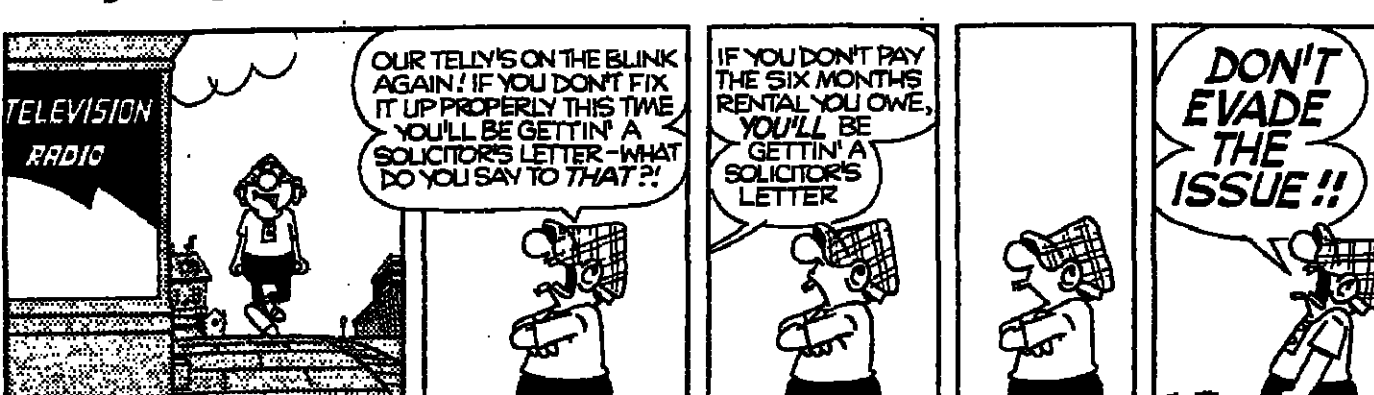
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Superpowers clash over Nicaragua

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union clashed in the U.N. Security Council Friday night over Nicaragua's charge that Washington backed Honduran-based guerrillas trying to overthrow its left-wing government.

The exchange began when Richard Ovinnikov, the deputy permanent Soviet representative, accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of training and equipping mercenaries and throwing them against the Nicaraguan people.

Comparing the situation to Washington's intervention against a left-wing government in Guatemala in 1954 and against Cuba in 1961, he said the highest ranks of the U.S. administration were involved in a "low, base, slanderous campaign" against Nicaragua. But Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick of the United States said evidence of systematic aggression by Nicaragua against its neighbours in Central America was as clear as evidence of its repression of its own people.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said: "we have heard in the past days repeated indications of the corrosive effects of systematic bias, systematic lies, systematic redefinition of key political values and distortion of the key political processes."

Exercising his right of reply, Mr. Ovinnikov cited 81 instances of alleged U.S. intervention against Latin American countries.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick retorted that the United States abandoned interventionist habits a long time ago but any attempt to analyse Soviet aggression against neighbouring peoples would require a computer.

Mr. Ovinnikov asked whether Mrs. Kirkpatrick could tell the council that her country had no aggressive designs against Nicaragua.

"I should like to reply unequivocally that the U.S. government has no aggressive designs against the government of Nicaragua, against the Nicaraguan people," she stated.

Tensions rise along Nicaraguan-Honduran border

MANAGUA (R) — Tensions were rising on the frontier between Nicaragua and Honduras Saturday after a series of charges and countercharges about border incidents.

Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinist government accused Honduran troops of crossing the border on Wednesday and wounding one soldier in an attack on a Nicaraguan patrol.

It also said in a protest note that the Hondurans had fired across the border at Nicaraguan positions.

The protest, rejected in an official communique issued in the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa which in turn accused the Nicaraguans of provocations, was the second in three days to claim that Honduran soldiers had crossed the border.

Nicaragua holds Honduras responsible for allowing a force of an estimated 2,000 right-wing rebels, which it alleges was trained and equipped by the United States, to infiltrate into its territory.

There was no indication how the hunt for the invaders, from a group called the Democratic Nicaraguan Front (FDN), was progressing.

Correspondents travelling outside the Nicaraguan capital reported no sign of fighting in the central province of Matagalpa, where the front claims fierce clashes have taken place.

Marx case stumps jury

SANTA MONICA, California (R) — A jury reported here that it was unable to decide whether Groucho Marx's companion Erin Fleming fraudulently took more than \$400,000 from the comedian.

Judge Jacqueline Weiss told the nine-woman, three-man panel Friday to take a fresh look at the case on Monday to see if it could break the deadlock.

The 42-year-old Miss Fleming, who was Marx's companion from 1971 until his death at the age of 86 in 1977, is being sued by the Bank of America, the executor of Marx's estate, for \$1,680,000. The bank alleges that she obtained \$400,000, two houses and other property from the comedian by exerting undue influence over him.

The bank has also charged Miss Fleming with misrepresenting herself as Marx's manager. The jury indicated it had reached a decision on this part of the case in favour of the bank.

The jury has been deliberating its verdict since March 16 after a tumultuous two-month trial during which Miss Fleming denied the charges and said her relationship with Marx was a loving one and that she had been helpful to him.

Man cleared of murdering his parents

LONDON (R) — A man who was convicted of killing his parents walked free from a court Friday, nine months after shooting dead his parents.

Charles Ireland, 21, was given a two-year suspended sentence after a crown court in Leeds, northern England, heard that he had suffered years of ill-treatment by his parents.

He was whipped, forced to sleep in a dog kennel and made to work on the family farm for up to 16 hours a day without pay, the court heard.

Ireland shot his father in the head with a rifle, then lay in wait for his mother and shot her 15 times, the court was told. Afterwards, he put the gun into his father's hand to try to shift the blame.

A jury cleared Ireland of murdering his father, Charles Senior, 71, and his mother, Joan, 41, but found him guilty of the lesser charge of manslaughter on the grounds of provocation and diminished responsibility.

Manila arrests 2 W. Germans

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — Two West Germans have been arrested for alleged involvement in subversive activities in the southern Philippines, a senior military official said Saturday.

Col. Dionisio Tangatue said Volker Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, was detained with three Filipinos on Thursday after soldiers raided a house in Davao City.

Dorothea Brinckner, 21, from Kapebach, was arrested on the following day while visiting the house, he said.

Mr. Walese told the officials the bus was a gift received in 1981 to help his wife transport their family, then numbering six children, the spokesman said. The spokesman said he did not know who had donated the bus.

Solidarity's secretariat and Gdansk shipyard parish priest Henryk Jankowski had handled customs and fiscal formalities to free the vehicle from tax and customs duties and Gdansk's provincial governor promised the union this would be approved, he said.

Despite these explanations, the officials told Mr. Walese he must pay tax of 130,000 zlotys (about \$1,530) and a fine of 100,000 zlotys (about \$1,175) for delay in reporting the gift, the spokesman said.

Mr. Walese said he would appeal against the decision but might have difficulty finding the appropriate documents because the Solidarity secretariat no longer existed.

Mrs. Walese used the bus to travel with some of her children to visit her husband when he was in detention last year in Arlamov, southeast Poland.

The officials also questioned Mr. Walese about his personal finances, the spokesman said. He told the officials he had \$170 in a bank account in Gdansk and \$600 in an account in nearby Sopot, but had no bank account abroad.

He was asked how many foreign awards he had collected and replied that so far he had picked up none.

Among awards bestowed on him have been a peace prize by the Swedish magazine, Arbetet, and a freedom prize worth 50,000 Swedish crowns (\$7,000) by two Scandinavian newspapers.

Anthony Blunt dies

LONDON (R) — Anthony Blunt, the self-confessed British spy who spied for the Soviet Union, has died at the age of 75, officials said Saturday.

Ambulancemen were summoned to Mr. Blunt's London home Saturday morning. A spokesman said: "They suspected he was deceased and called a doctor who certified him dead."

Mr. Blunt, a former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth, was publicly revealed as a spy in 1979 but never prosecuted.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stunned the nation in November 1979 when she announced in Parliament that Blunt was the notorious "fourth man" in a major British spy scandal which came to light in 1951.

Another spy in the quartet, Donald MacLean, died in Moscow only two weeks ago.

Blunt confessed his guilt to the British authorities long before he was publicly unmasked. He was offered immunity from prosecution in 1964 in return for a confession that he spied for the Kremlin while working for the British security services during World War II.

Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament: "There is no doubt that British interests were seriously damaged by his activities," although it was unlikely they put British military operations and lives at risk.

Blunt was stripped of his knighthood but the revelation that he had remained the queen's art adviser for 15 years after his confession caused a major scandal.

There were repeated accusations from politicians and press of an establishment cover-up.

Blunt said: "In the mid-1930s it seemed to me and to many of my contemporaries that the Communist Party and Russian constituted the only firm bulwark against fascism, since the Western democracies were taking an uncertain, compromising attitude towards Germany."

Namibia at an impasse

LISBON (R) — International negotiations aimed at securing the independence of Namibia (South West Africa) have reached an impasse, according to Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

Mr. Jorge said Friday it was the fault of what he described as the "introduction of new elements in the negotiations" — an oblique reference to South African demands, backed by the United States, for Cuban forces to withdraw from Angola.

"It must be understood that the struggle in southern Africa is a struggle against the plans of international imperialism and the global strategy of the United States," Mr. Jorge told the inaugural session here of the International

Conference of Solidarity with the "front-line" states.

Earlier in the day, the official Angolan news agency ANGOP warned South Africa that the activities of Angola's main rebel group, UNITA, could jeopardise talks between the two governments.

Criticising the five-nation Western group trying to negotiate a Namibian settlement, Mr. Jorge said six years after the group was founded "the situation is still in an impasse."

The three-day conference of solidarity with the six front-line states — Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana — continues Saturday.

Lech Walesa to be fined, taxed for gift from West

WARSAW (R) — Tax officials have told Lech Walesa, who led the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity, he must pay tax and a fine totalling 230,000 zlotys (more than \$2,700) on a minibus his wife received as a gift from the West, a spokesman at his home said.

Mr. Walesa and his wife Danuta were summoned to a tax office in the northern city of Gdansk, where they live, and questioned about how they acquired the bus, which they still have, the spokesman said.

Mr. Walesa told the officials the bus was a gift received in 1981 to help his wife transport their family, then numbering six children, the spokesman said. The spokesman said he did not know who had donated the bus.

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Among awards bestowed on him have been a peace prize by the Swedish magazine, Arbetet, and a freedom prize worth 50,000 Swedish crowns (\$7,000) by two Scandinavian newspapers.

With the issue resolved, the coalition parties concluded their negotiations after only seven days of negotiations — the speediest on record according to veteran political observers.

Although important foreign policy differences remain between Mr. Strauss and Mr. Genscher, Mr. Kohl has succeeded in getting the three parties to ratify agreements on broad policy outlines.

Mr. Strauss has said he will continue to play an essential role in the government. But analysts said that with the three parties agreed on general policy he will have less room to manoeuvre.

The general secretary of his Christian Socialist Union, Edmund Stoiber, claimed "magnificent results" for his party in the coalition in that it now has five ministries against the FDP's three. But the party emerged with few plums.

Mr. Strauss presented a 27-page document demanding a

right-wing turn in foreign policy, notably in Eastern Europe and Africa, but Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher steered the negotiations away from details.

Throughout, the irrepressible Mr. Genscher quietly taunted Mr. Strauss, knowing that Mr. Kohl's policy was to fend him off by asserting that the electorate had voted for a continuation of "a coalition of the centre," analysts said.

The Bavarian newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on Mr. Strauss' announcement to remain state premier in Bavaria: "His realism at the end was equivalent to resignation."

Charles, Diana visit Australian bush fire survivors

ADELAIDE (R) — A badly scarred volunteer firefighter, his burnt hands wrapped in protective coverings, told Prince Charles and Princess Diana Saturday how he almost died in the bush fires which killed 72 Australians last month.

Phillip Williams, 18 Saturday, said he was trapped inside a ring of fire with the rest of the Cudlee Creek Fire Brigade.

"The scrub around us just exploded," he said. "I was going to shelter under the fire truck but flames shot out from under it. The driver, David Newman, leapt out of the cab where he was sheltering and threw me inside. He saved my life."

The blackened truck, burnt out except for the cab, stood behind the men from Cudlee Creek as a stark reminder of the horror which claimed 26 lives in the hills around Adelaide on Feb. 16.

The prince and princess of Wales were paying a brief visit to the Adelaide Hills township of Stirling, about 20 kilometres from Adelaide. Friday they visited Cockatoo near Melbourne where 27 people

died in last month's fires.

The prince and princess met fire fighting crews, almost all volunteers, who had battled flames whipped up by 100 kph winds. High temperatures and thick undergrowth left tinder dry by years of drought.

Once again, children showered the couple with gifts for their nine-month-old son Prince William, who is staying at the sheep and cattle ranch at Woomargama in New South Wales which is being used as a base for their four-week visit to Australia.

Rebecca Nicol, 13, handed Prince Charles a jar of a popular beef extract and a letter reading: "Dear Prince Charles and Princess Diana, this is for Prince William's rucks. We hope he will like it."

Rebecca's sister Robyn, 15, said they chose the gift "because it's a really Australian thing to give him." Prince Charles thanked them and said: "He'll appreciate it."

Maneka Gandhi tries to attract India's youth

NEW DELHI (R) — Maneka Gandhi, rebel daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Saturday announced the formation of a new party, saying it aimed to mobilise India's youth.

Predicting general elections within nine months, Maneka said she had formed party cells in most parts of India except Kashmir and the northeast and already had 800,000 members.

She also announced she would fight the next elections from the North Indian constituency of Amethi now held by Mrs. Gandhi's son Rajiv, placing herself in direct confrontation with the prime minister and her ruling Congress (I) Party.

The Amethi seat was previously held by Maneka's late husband Sanjay, the younger brother of

Rajiv. Maneka has named the new party the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (National Sanjay Organisation) after her late husband. It has grown up over the past year since she announced the formation of a political grouping to perpetuate his ideas.

Maneka, a 27-year-old former journalist, told a press conference the new party would hold its first national convention in Delhi on April 3, when the names of office bearers would be announced.

Announcing the main planks of her manifesto, she said the party would try to mobilise the youth of the country, increase technical training, provide job creation schemes and set up what she called a rural land army to improve low-grade agricultural areas.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—In a recent hand of rubber bridge my partner opened the bidding with one heart. East overcalled one spade. I held:

♠AKQ10xx ♡KQx ♢Kxxx ♣Jamp raised to three hearts. Partner bid four no trump and, after I had shown only one ace, went on to five no trump. After a moment's hesitation I decided to be honest, so I bid six spades. Partner then bid and made six no trump, losing only to East's ace of diamonds.

Partner and both opponents said I should have bid six hearts, so as not to get higher than our agreed suit. I argued that if partner held three aces and the king of hearts, we would have had good play for seven hearts. Since he knew one ace was missing, he should have bid six hearts instead of five no trump. What is your professional opinion? Thank you.—Bob Bland, Indianapolis, Ind.

(TC's question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—First of all, the golden rule about responding to Blackwood is: Never lie to partner. The person asking for aces is captain of the hand and, unless your bidding has been off the wall, you must presume that all he needs to know about the hand is how many aces and kings you have to determine at what level to place the contract.

Second, there is very little about the bidding I like. To start with, your jump to three hearts was a dreadful underbid. Your correct action was to cue-bid two spades, to tell partner that you have a powerful hand with slam intentions.

Third, partner's bid of five no trump would have gotten

me, and most others I know, to bid a grand slam! What difference did it make to partner how many kings you held? If you did not have enough, did he intend trying to retreat to five hearts? That's illegal. If you had all the missing kings, did he intend bidding a grand slam off an ace? That's foolhardy. You are correct in assuming that since he knew an ace was missing, he should have bid either five or six hearts, depending on how good his hand was.

The bid of five no trump following a Blackwood four no trump does more than ask for kings. It also tells your partner that your side possesses all the aces! If partner has the right hand, he is free to jump to a grand slam rather than simply show kings in response.

Q.—If all four suits have been bid between you and partner and you are at the four-level, does four no trump ask for aces even though it is not a jump?—Barbara Taylor, Durham, N.C.

A.—It depends on whether a suit has been agreed upon or not. Consider these two auctions:

a) North South
1 ♠ 2 ♣
2 ♥ 3 ♠
3 NT 4 ♣

b) North South
1 ♠ 2 ♣
2 ♥ 3 ♠
4 ♠ 4 NT

In hand a, where no trump suit has been agreed upon and where there is no apparent fit, four no trump should be construed as natural—North wants to play there. Hand b) is different. North-South have, for the moment, agreed upon clubs. Therefore, four no trump is ace-asking.

FBI contradicts Reagan on U.S. peace movements

WASHINGTON (R) — A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) report released Friday contradicts President Reagan's charge last year that the U.S. nuclear freeze peace movement was manipulated by the Soviet Union.

"Based on the information available to us, we do not believe the Soviets have achieved a dominant role in the U.S. peace and nuclear freeze movements, or that they directly control or manipulate the movement," the report concluded.

But it said Soviet-directed groups tried to influence the massive June 12 peace demonstration in New York last year to focus on U.S. nuclear weapons and away from Soviet weapons.

Mr. Reagan said in a speech last October that the freeze movement was inspired "by some who want the weakening of America and so are manipulating many honest and sincere people."

Friday's report said two members of what the FBI called a Soviet-directed organisation campaigned at sessions of the June 12 committee, which planned the protest. "To direct the focus of the demonstration exclusively against U.S. nuclear weapons systems and away from Soviet systems."

They were Michael Myerson and Sandra Pollock, who were officials of the U.S. peace council and national leaders of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

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Puerto Rican boy killed

CAMDEN, New Jersey (R) — A 19-year-old white man was accused Friday of deliberately running down and killing a young Puerto Rican boy with his car because he had a "points system" for killing racial minorities.

Prosecutor Dennis Wixted told a court that passengers in Gerald Gerlock's car would testify he deliberately ran over the boy after telling them he wanted to accumulate "points" for racial killings.

The victim was seven-year-old George de Casonova, who was riding his bicycle in this racially-mixed city on March 15.

A 14-year-old girl who was accompanying the boy told police that Mr. Gerlock's car zig-zagged down the street, tried to hit her, missed and then went after the boy.

The four passengers jumped out and tried to help the child while Mr. Gerlock took his licence plates off the car and fled on foot, the prosecution said.

Chancellor Kohl quickly shows sure touch at the tricky helm

By Geoffrey Atkins

Reuter

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, seriously underestimated by friend and foe, has emerged as the dominant figure from talks on his new coalition government.

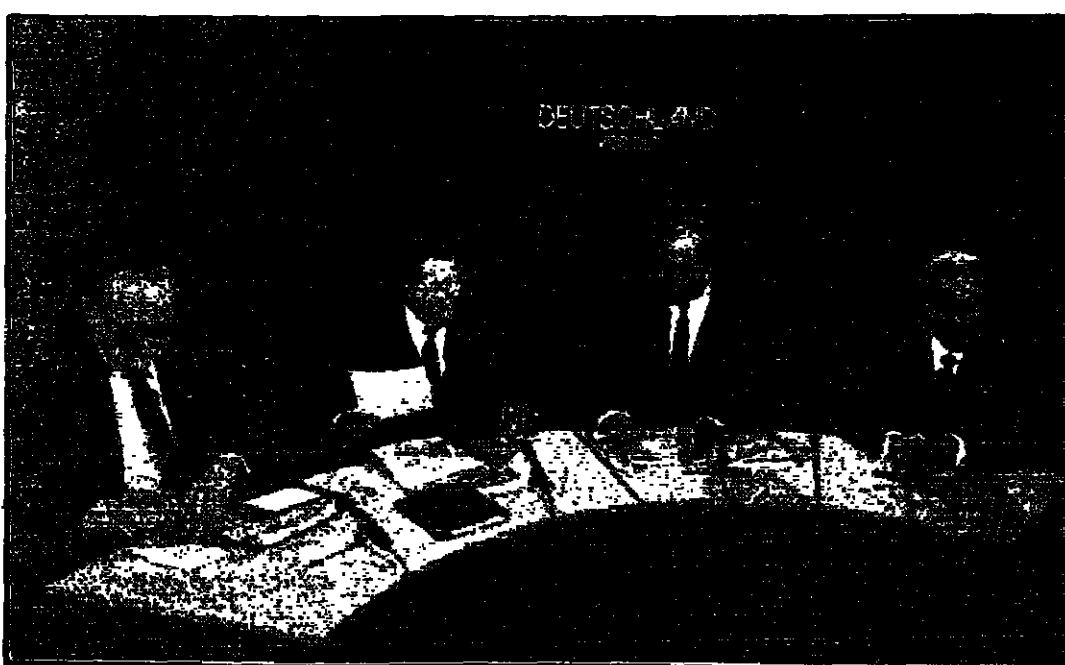
He has shaped his new three-party team in record time and skilfully outmanoeuvred his right-wing Bavarian rival, Franz Josef Strauss, political analyst and commentators said.

This represents a remarkable transformation in Mr. Kohl, who just over a month ago was being referred to by officials of his Christian Democratic (CDU) Party as a political liability during the campaign for the March 6 general elections.

Mr. Kohl's often stiff and colourless image was blamed for the revival of the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) under their articulate and self-confident candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Political analysts say Mr. Kohl has quickly shown who is boss since his election victory, when the CDU and its fellow conservative Christian Social Union (CSU) led by Mr. Strauss almost won an overall majority.

When the 67-year-old Mr. Strauss made his surprise demand for a post in the new cabinet just before coalition talks started on March 14, it seemed that Mr. Kohl was in for a real battle.



From left to right: FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the defeated SPD leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

It was hard to resist Mr. Strauss' claim that as chairman of the CSU, which after the elections replaced the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) as the second largest coalition party, he should naturally be allowed to pick his own post in the government.

It was no secret that he wanted the foreign minister's job held by the FDP's leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher since 1974.

But not only did Mr. Kohl stand firmly behind Mr. Genscher, he

also told Mr. Strauss he could not have either of the other two positions he fancied — economics or finance minister.

Mr. Strauss announced last Monday that he would remain as state premier in Bavaria, an office which he said was more important than any of the Bonn ministries available to him, even with the additional position of vice-chancellor offered by Mr. Kohl. His comment convinced few outside Bavaria.

Making things plain

Not only did Mr. Kohl make it plain he could not have his pick of cabinet posts but he also told Mr. Strauss he would not tolerate delaying tactics interfering with his scheduled formal election as chancellor by the Bundestag (lower house) on March 29, political sources said.

Mr. Strauss presented a 27-page document demanding a

right-wing turn in foreign policy, notably in Eastern Europe and Africa, but Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher steered the negotiations away from details.

Throughout, the irrepressible Mr. Genscher quietly taunted Mr. Strauss, knowing that Mr. Kohl's policy was to fend him off by asserting that the electorate had voted for a continuation of "a coalition of the centre," analysts said.

The Bavarian newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on Mr. Strauss' announcement to remain state premier in Bavaria: "His realism at the end was equivalent to resignation."